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'Fake' Gas Source Found; Yugoslav Factions United; Postwar Policy Challenged

The World's Day—October 16, 1943

Boston: 'Fake' Gas Ticket Operators Confess

A Brooklyn, N. Y., printing shop was discovered today by the Regional Office of the OPA as the source of "fake" gasoline rationing coupons flooding Massachusetts. The four operators have pleaded guilty.

H.M.S. Fitzroy, destroyer escort vessel, today was handed over to the British under terms of Lend-Lease in less than 54 days from the time its keel was laid in the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyards to readiness for combat duty.

In Europe: King Peter Turns to 'Underground'

King Peter of Yugoslavia in an effort to unite his countrymen, turned to "underground" leaders for three new ministers in his exiled cabinet. Berislav Andjelinovitch, Croat Patriot leader recently freed from 16 months of imprisonment by the Italians on Lipari Island; Ivo Cicin, Croat leader recently escaped from Occupied Yugoslavia; and Jure Koce, Slovene Patriot leader also only recently escaped from occupied territory, were his choices to enter the cabinet of Premier Bojidar Puritch.

Premier Joseph Stalin has received Donald M. Nelson, head of the United States War Production Board, who is on a visit to Russia, the Moscow Radio reported.

Curfew on Copenhagen has been clamped down by the Germans following a new wave of sabotage in Denmark. Aalborg also was included in the decree that all traffic must halt between 8 p. m. and 5 a. m. and restaurants must close at 7 p. m.

Britain's Coal output edged up in the four weeks ended Oct. 2 compared with the previous four weeks, but remained well under the 1942 level. The weekly average of saleable fuel was 3,819,000 tons compared to 3,767,000 for the period ended Sept. 4. The average for the same period of 1942 was 4,076,000.

Medal for the "defense of Leningrad" has been awarded to Alexei, metropolitan of Leningrad, and other members of the Russian Orthodox Church by the Soviet Supreme Praesidium. The Leningrad clergy helped strengthen the City's defenses and collected funds to finance a Red Army tank column.

The German Government has "recognized the independent republic of the Philippines," the German Radio announced. The granting of "independence" to the puppet Manila regime by Japan has been announced from Tokyo. [Quezon warns against Japanese control: Page 3.]

Washington: Bloc Challenges Postwar Policy

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee was challenged to strengthen a proposed declaration on postwar foreign policy by an 11-member internationalist bloc.

The $300,000,000 being sought for Federal aid to public schools, in a measure before the Senate, would help erase unequal educational opportunities among the States, in the opinion of Senator George (D) of Georgia.

The Army Service Forces reorganization by transfer of activities and various administrative changes at headquarters finally became effective.

National: Eastern Dimout Held Overdone

Robert Moses, New York Parks Commissioner, termed the Eastern Seaboard dimout overdone and declared the only thing standing in the way of modification is stubborness of officials who ordered it in the first place.

Convictions in a war fraud case involving production and shipment of dried egg powder sent abroad under Lend-Lease, resulted in four persons being sentenced to prison terms in Albany, N. Y., Federal District Court.

The Fourth Naval District announced that a blimp "has crashed in Barnegat Bay" off the coast of New Jersey.

Wendell L. Willkie is willing to be the 1944 Republican Presidential candidate, but is not yet ready to announce his candidacy, he said when asked whether he would formally declare himself as a seeker of the nomination.

Earl Browder, Communist leader in the United States, addressing the Young Communist League at its national convention in New York City, expressed dissatisfaction with the United States' performance in the war, stating that our share in the world of the future depends on our part in winning the victory.

Orient: Price Curbs Set in British India

Lord Linlithgow, Governor General of India, in an effort to halt price increases, set up the first antihoarding and antiprofiteering ordinance for all of British India. The ordinance is effective immediately. In the past year prices have shot up an average of 200 to 300 per cent and in some instances as high as 500 and 700 per cent.

President and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek dedicated a model community for wounded Chinese soldiers. About 1,700 fertile acres have been set aside for the community 40 miles north of Chungking which is intended, after five years, to become an entirely self-governing, self-supporting village for 1,000 soldiers and their families.

Repatriates numbering 1,500 from Japanese prison camps arrived at Mormugao, Portuguese India, aboard the Teia-Maru. American consular officials reported them in good physical condition, except for a few cases. They will be transferred to the Swedish liner Gripsholm for return to the United States and Canada.

Americas: Argentina Lifts Jewish Paper Ban

Lifting of the ban on Jewish language newspapers in Argentina was announced through President Ramirez' press office shortly after President Roosevelt's sharp criticism of the move.

Eskimos Not 'Buying' When Tax Explained

OTTAWA, Oct. 16 (AP)—Income taxes have come to the Eskimos, who once insisted they didn't want to "buy" any.

Inspector D. J. Martin of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police said Oct. 15 that good fur catches and attractive prices have brought prosperity to the hunters.

This prosperity caused the Eskimos to be introduced to taxation. When the Mounted Police began explaining the taxes to the Eskimos, however, they informed politely that the natives weren't interested in "buying" any.

Eventual understanding followed profound explanations but the labor still falls on the shoulders of the Mountie, who must complete the Eskimos' income tax forms and make the assessments.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, Oct. 16, 1943

Art, Music and Theater 11
Boston and New England News, 2, 4, 5
Chess 14
Daily Features Page 15
Editorials 16
Education Page 10
Financial Pages 12, 13
Radio Timetable 4
Sports Page 14
Theater Reviews and Timetables 5
The Home Forum 8
Fresh Values (With Dutch Translation)
Women's Club Activities 5

Advertising

Amusement (grouped) 11
Classified 13-14
Restaurant (grouped) 14
School (grouped) 10

Weekly Magazine Section

Planning for Postwar Jobs 2
Chungking Discards the Past .. 3
Fun of the Forces 4
Prisoners of War on the Kansas Prairies 5
A Freezing Outfit in Every Home? 6
Junior Museums—By Demand . 7
Hats With a Lilt 8-9
Books, Features 10-15

'Love for Censor' Gets Whereabouts 'Across'

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—A New York woman received a letter from "Somewhere Overseas," which closed:

"And I love you, our baby, and the censor."

There was a postscript in the censor's blue-penciled writing:

"Because he loves me, too, I'll tell you he's in India."

The Weather

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 6:31 p. m.; ends Sunday at 6:28 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 6:29 p. m.; ends Monday at 6:29 a. m.

Labor Warned Of Dangers In Housing Boom

Bates says overemphasis on putting men to work after war may repeat waste of WPA.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Warning that overemphasis on putting men to work may bring a repetition of War Projects Administration waste and extravagance in the housing boom to follow the war, Harry C. Bates, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and Chairman of its Housing Committee, today announced that labor would shortly present Congress with a housing plan designed "to discourage rather than to invite the building of tomorrow's slums."

Mr. Bates reported this stand of labor following a full week of housing deliberations at the Federation's annual convention in Boston, punctuating his warnings against waste with the pointed statement that a need for 15,000,000 housing units after the war could very well crystallize into the biggest building boom in the nation's history.

"Labor is prepared to petition Congress for an orderly rather than a hysterical approach to future building," Mr. Bates affirmed, "on the argument that the housing industry should be taken out of the category of a guinea pig for waste and extravagance."

Recognizes Need

"Labor recognizes well the need for putting men to work after the war," Mr. Bates affirmed. "Likewise, we recognize that housing stands well up in the list of industries able to provide this work. But we don't want the waste and extravagance of the one-time WPA to be translated into terms of postwar housing. We would avoid that by consolidating planning agencies throughout the country for a concentrated attack upon postwar housing problems."

While no one can be sure what these problems will be, Mr. Bates would have the machinery in shape and the plans in order for striking in the direction that appears most practical for the common good of all communities. The Federation's program for postwar housing will not be revealed in detail until its presentation to Congress, but it is said to contain many of the essentials for building where the building is needed, and for avoiding pitfalls of the WPA and the wartime housing crisis.

Getting Information

The Housing Committee is collecting first-hand information on housing conditions and is compiling on-the-spot evidence of situations which have led to overcrowding and future slums. Slum clearance programs of the Federal Government would be continued after the war, in the opinion of Mr. Bates, but every effort should be made to shift the weight of construction back to the shoulders of private industry.

He anticipated a heavy revival after the war of promotional

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Allies Push Forward 5 Miles in Italy; Russians Mass on Taman Peninsula; Willkie Wants People's Power Restored

Campaign launched by address at St. Louis in which he demands ousting of Roosevelt.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Wendell L. Willkie, opening his renomination campaign in the politically unfriendly territory of St. Louis, Mo., last night, has warned the Republican Party that any attempt to regain the Presidency with a disguised isolationist as its candidate will bring certain defeat.

Mr. Willkie cited the "Mackinac Charter" as providing no more assurance to the American people that the Republican Party will stand for effective participation in the peace than did the G. O. P. platform of 1920.

Mr. Willkie noted frankly that after pledging itself to support "an international association . . . to preserve the peace of the world," his party accepted as a leader, and elected a candidate who, when in power, turned away from the clear import of that resolution.

"The people of America," he told the big St. Louis rally last night to which he went to answer a series of blunt questions as to where he himself stood, "have that example fully in mind.

Support for Co-operation

"They are watching with an eye of close scrutiny the Republican Party today. They are tired and disillusioned with their present leadership. They would like to turn to the Republican Party.

"But they are resolved that this country will co-operate and co-operate effectively with the other nations of the world that their sons may never again be needlessly slaughtered and that peace may be preserved for their own economic well-being and for the economic well-being of mankind."

The 1940 nominee stipulated this essential qualification for the 1944 nominee if the Republicans expect to win:

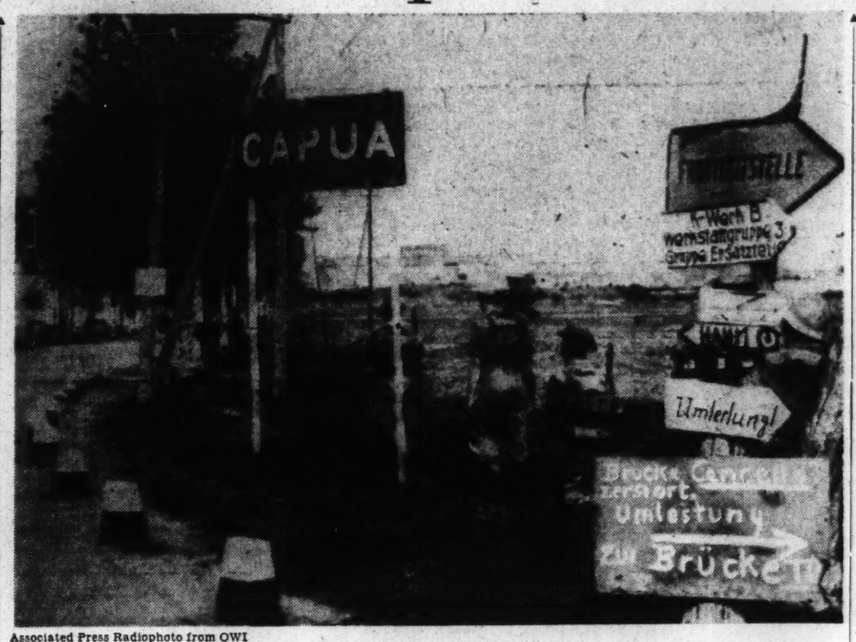
"They (the American people) will never elect as President a candidate who hedges or qualifies or whose record is ambiguous, or one concerning whose position they have the slightest doubt on this basic issue of our day."

Call for Leadership

For himself Mr. Willkie advocated that the United States "exercise its utmost qualities of leadership and moral force to bring Great Britain, Russia, China, and the United States to a point of understanding where they will make a joint "declaration of intention" as a preliminary to forming a com-

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

Partial text of Wendell L. Willkie's address at St. Louis: Page 7.



Associated Press Radiophoto from OWI

Allied Troops Enter Italian Town of Capua

Allied troops enter the Italian town of Capua on the Volturno River line. The town was under constant fire from German guns on the opposite side of the river on Oct. 7. This is a British film unit photo radioed by OWI from Algiers, Algeria, to New York.

Signs point to Germans giving up positions at Volturno's mouth; Balkans watched.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

New gains have been made by the Allied armies in both Italy and Russia.

In Italy, the cross-peninsula battle line has been pushed forward roughly about five miles since yesterday. Four small communications centers — Campobasso, Vinchiaturo, Caiazzo, and Amorosi — have been taken by the Allies, and there are signs that the Germans are preparing to give up their positions near the mouth of the Volturno.

In Russia, one Soviet army has swung south from Zaporozhe, another has pushed deeper into the outskirts of Kiev, and a third is reported massing on the Taman Peninsula for a drive across the Kerch Straits into the Crimea.

German resistance to the Anglo-American forces of Generals Clark and Montgomery which have crossed the Volturno in Central Italy continues strong, and there is no indication that the retreat has become a rout. Swiftly changing weather is hampering the efforts of Allied advance patrols, and apparently the Germans are now giving added air support to their troops.

However, the seeming intention of the Nazis to give up the mouth of the Volturno indicates they do not plan another major holding action until they reach hill positions north of the Volturno Delta, which commands all roads and railroads leading from Naples to Rome.

The Germans presumably think the increased intensity of the Allied push in Italy is a prelude to another invasion of Europe by way of the Balkans, and they well may be right. Long-range Allied bombers have carried out new "softening up" attacks on Salonika and other Greek cities, and the Berlin Radio says Allied armies are poised for simultaneous thrusts into Yugoslavia and Greece. Incidentally, a major battle was reported raging between German and Partisan forces for a rail bridge between Ljubljana and Zagreb in Yugoslavia.

As to Russia, the most significant development, perhaps, is the reported preparation of the Russians to move into the Eastern Crimea, while they press down from the north. Each passing hour finds the Nazi position on this Black Sea peninsula growing increasingly precarious. One hundred thousand Germans are said to be garrisoned there. If the Russians at Melitopol and south of Zaporozhe can join forces and cut the one railroad still open to the Crimea, the Nazi garrison's only chance of escape will be by sea—a slim chance, indeed.

Meanwhile, in the Far East, General MacArthur's airmen are following up the week's record assault on Rabaul with a pulverizing offensive against the entire 370-mile length of New Britain. An amphibious operation against New Britain may very likely be the next move on General MacArthur's timetable.

Nazis Sell Space for Time in Europe: Allied Raid on Rabaul Opens Vast Area

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week witnessed the crumbling of two German river defense lines under the impact of two simultaneous Allied attacks as the Germans continued to sell space, slowly and grudgingly, for two ends:

1. Time with which to play a disruptive game in internal Allied relations and to attempt to wear down the Allied will to carry through to the final military decision.

2. Planes with which to present a maximum defense against the most pressing Allied threat, which is not the land approach across Russia or up through Italy, but the steady hammering of bombs on the German industrial system and on German home front morale.

On both the Russian front, where the Dnieper line was crumbling to pieces, and the Italian front, where the Volturno was passed by a British amphibious sweep around the Allied left end, the Germans could afford to sell space. They sold it for the highest price they could exact with ground troops, artillery, and armored forces. But on both of those fronts their air power was significantly lacking.

German Power Strained

Today there were reports that the Germans were increasing their fighter complement in Italy, with Nazi fighter-bombers appearing in strength for the first time along the Vulturno. But until this moment German fighter planes rose only rarely to contest the Russian and Anglo-American advances. German bombers only rarely ventured across the line to harass Allied supply and communication lines.

But in the air over Germany the fighter planes which might have altered the decisions on the Dnieper and the Volturno appeared in stinging swarms to meet a great American daylight attack on the industrial city of Schweinfurt and exact a toll of 60 of our big four-engined "heavies."

It was not the first heavy loss the American 8th Air Force has suffered. It lost 59 planes in the attack on Aug. 17 and on several occasions has lost up to 30 in one day of fighting over Germany. And

68 Planes Bagged By Marine Squadron

By the Associated Press

San Diego, Calif., Oct. 16 Marine Fighting Squadron 124—the first to fly Vought Corsair planes in the Southwest Pacific—came home yesterday with a record of 68 enemy aircraft destroyed and more than 20 probables. The squadron lost three fliers.

With the group was Lieut. Kenneth Walsh of Brooklyn, who has 20 enemy planes to his credit with several more probables. Lieutenant Walsh is second only to Major Joe Foss, whose record of 26 makes him America's No. 1 air ace.

the RAF lost 58 bombers in the Aug. 23 attack on Berlin.

But the continuation of such bitter and effective resistance told grimly of the mounting intensity of the air battle over Germany and the fact that it has not yet reached its decisive climax. Both sides are pouring increasing forces into the struggle, and also, every ounce of ingenuity they can muster to obtain a technical advantage.

The American "8th" has confronted the foe, according to his own testimony, with a new device

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

By Walter E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Oct. 16—This week's fighting in the Southwest Pacific may be said to have set the stage for new developments in this war out here.

The Japanese have been cleared out of all their major islands in the Solomons except Bougainville. Rabaul, "focus and hub of the enemy's main advanced effort," has come within reach of being systematically "Hamburgized."

For the first time since the war started in this part of the world, the Allies are in a position of overwhelming strategic superiority. The outer garments that clothed the body of main enemy defenses in the Southwest Pacific have been ripped off one by one, until Rabaul stands almost naked of defense.

From a score of different strong points guarding New Britain, which the enemy had four months ago, he now has only the much-bombed base at Buin-Faisi and a smaller base in Buka, in the Solomons, small dromes at Cape Hoskins, Gasmata, and Cape Cloucesteron on New Britain, and Madang and Wewak in New Guinea.

Against these Gen. Douglas MacArthur now holds a dozen or more bases which have all these Japa-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Group of Statistical Experts For the Air Corps End Training

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Right-hand men for front-line unit commanders of the Army's far-flung air forces today completed their specialized training at Harvard Business School, receiving their officers' insignia in full military ceremony.

Bound for the many fighter and bomber outfits in this country and abroad, the new second lieutenants are known as "Statistical Control" officers. Their job is to compile and analyze accurate figures on tactical and supply phases of military administration, so that their commanding officers can formulate plans and orders, it was explained by School officials.

In brief, "stat-control" officers do the big compiling job that enables Gen. H. H. Arnold of the Air Forces "to tell every morning exactly how much he has of what, where and how it looks," as one officer explained it.

Two thirds of the time spent at the Business School is under civilian instructors whose chairman is Prof. Edmund P. Learned of the Harvard faculty.

Management of personnel, supplies, and materiel, rather than theories of logistics, comprises the bulk of instruction; the military and physical training program absorbs a third of the eight weeks of residence here at the only school of its kind.

Men chosen for this training began their officer preparation with two months in the AAF Administrative Officer Candidate School at Miami Beach, Fla. Appointment to the final phase at Harvard is based on the Army's General Classification Test and a background of mathematics.

Many of the men have come up from the ranks and have served abroad as enlisted men, it was pointed out. The School at Harvard, which has been functioning since a year ago last spring, finds its class members to be older and better educated than most soldiers. Many have held important civilian jobs; two in this class are former lawyers, one at least has a doctor's degree in philosophy, and others have graduate degrees.

The "Stat School" is one of what are known as "Civilian Contract Schools." It operates under the Boston Civilian Schools Area Headquarters of the AAF Eastern Technical Training Command.

Harvard provides housing, mess facilities, and all academic instruction except in strictly military subjects.

An Air Force detachment at the School, with both officers and enlisted men, handles administra-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Picture on Page 2.

Ethiopia Remembers

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie, restored to the Throne of Ethiopia after the British conquest of Italian East Africa in 1941, announced yesterday that his nation, now at war with the Axis, would refuse to grant Italy the status of a cobelligerent.

"Italy acknowledged her defeat and her readiness to submit to terms of peace inspired by the dictates of justice," the Emperor said in a cable from Addis Ababa to the London News Chronicle. "Italy cannot be considered other than as an enemy as long as the conditions of peace have not been agreed upon, much less can she be considered as a cobelligerent in the present war.

"We refuse to admit that the nation which through treachery and cowardice in 1935 and again in 1940 of her own volition declared war upon her peaceful neighbors can at a moment's notice claim the status of a cobelligerent."

King Zog of Albania, now in exile in London, where he was forced to flee by the Italian invasion of his Kingdom, declined to comment yesterday upon the Allied acceptance of Italy as a cobelligerent, but expressed his disappointment that Albania has been "left out" of the United Nations.

NWLB Strives to End Strikes Menacing Nation's Coal Output

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—The National War Labor Board strove today to end coal strikes in Alabama and Indiana which threatened to expand across the nation into a serious threat to United States war production. Meanwhile, labor unrest was reflected in a wildcat strike which affected the Kearny, N. J., yards of the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, United States Steel subsidiary, but which the company reported as virtually at an end today; while in Philadelphia the Cram Shipbuilding Company was hobbled as 2,000 workers left their jobs.

As 20,000 miners stayed away from the pits in Alabama and 3,000 more in Indiana yesterday and full stoppage of Alabama steel output was forecast, the National War Labor Board called on John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers President, to urge the men to return at once "so that full and continuous production may be resumed."

Illinois Case Vital

With the NLRB scheduling a special meeting today to act on the strike, national attention was focused on the joint application by the United Mine Workers and the Illinois coal operators, now before the NLRB, providing for a $1.75 daily wage increase, as the chief key to the strike.

While Mr. Lewis himself did not call the miners out of the pits in Alabama or Indiana, UMW officials throughout the nation are watching for the NWLB decision in the Illinois case as the clue to their next action, hoping that NWLB will approve the joint appeal, upon which the union will seek to extend its provisions to other mine fields.

The various strike outbursts across the country, many of them unauthorized by top union officials, were ascribed by these same officials as variously due to "dismissal of a union member," "unfair distribution of work," "failure to negotiate a contract," or "belief that the Government could run the plant better." At the Kearny yards, 800 workers had marched to the Navy Yard supervisor to ask that the Navy take over the plant.

Fundamentally, however, labor unrest stems from belief that high living costs now justify renewed pay increases, and the expectation is that ensuing weeks will see new labor surges against that inflation dike which is known as the Government's "wage-stabilization policy."

Meanwhile, informed labor circles said U. M. W. officials were working to obtain a return to the mines in Alabama by Oct. 18 in hope of expediting favorable NWLB consideration of the Illinois joint contract.

Such is the urgency in the coal picture that three responsible officials—Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Amministrator; Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and James Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy—were disclosed to have

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Italy:

Allies Capture Caiazzo, Amorosi

The capture of Caiazzo, in the hills a mile north of the Volturno, and Amorosi, five miles away on the east bank, give the Allies in Italy control of the area in the junction of the Volturno and Calore Rivers, where the former bends northward. Bitter fighting raged in this sector.

Crashing speedily through heavy enemy resistance in Central Italy, the British Eighth Army seized the vital road junctions of Vinchiaturo and Campobasso, striking into

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Taxes Clog Social Security Bill

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Though the new social security bill in Congress is sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, little prospect of its passage is seen by a numbe. of A. F. of L. leaders.

The heavy pay roll taxes which the bill calls for, piled on top of taxes already extremely high, make a great obstacle to the bill's enactment at this time, it is conceded.

"I don't see much chance of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill going through because of taxation," commented one of the most influential men in the federation during its annual convention here this week. "When the Government is going to tax the people almost to the point of confiscation to finance the war, there is not much likelihood of any more taxes being added for social security."

Another international union president said:

"I don't favor any more social insurance taxes now. The worker is being taxed enough at present."

The bill would raise the payroll tax on the employee to six per cent, and similarly to six per cent on the employer. Today's tax on the employee in most states is one per cent, for old age insurance. The employer pays up to four per cent—one per cent for old age insurance and three per cent for unemployment insurance. Many employers, however, have had their unemployment tax reduced because of having a good record for steady employment.

As the proposed 12 per cent payroll tax would not be sufficient to finance the entire cost of the health, hospital and disability insurances which the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill would introduce, the government would eventually have to make substantial appropriations to help out.

On the face of it, the federation is continuing to push the bill as its No. 1 legislative item, is going all-out for it, and asking its city and state organizations to interview Members of Congress in behalf of the measure. Some of the social security enthusiasts in the federation, who are highly placed, insist this is the program. Others who are equally zealous for the bill and as well posted do not agree.

"I don't see much indication of their putting much push behind it," remarked one of the latter group.

Some of the presidents of the international unions do not really know what is in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, it was indicated by inquiry among them during the convention.

"Our attention has been centred so much on other things that we haven't given much thought to the bill, it is my guess as to the federation membership in general, or any thought in the building trades," said one of the leaders in that industry.

"Personally I feel we should not go in extensively for social insurance," observed another top rank building trades executive, "but should stick more to our economic field."

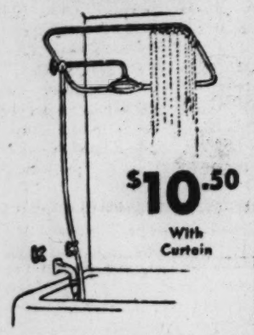
A lesser difficulty which A. F. of L. chiefs grant lies ahead of the bill is the opposition from state governments to the loss of their systems of unemployment insurance. The bill provides for nationalization of this insurance.

At present it is a joint federal-state plan. The Federal Government levies a payroll tax of 0.3 per cent on employers to finance the cost of administration. The states levy a much larger tax, up to 2.7 per cent, which supplies the money for the payments to the jobless, and they operate the system.

Under the new social security bill the Federal Government would take over entirely. There is much objection among Governors and other state officials to relinquishing a state insurance system that has become an important state function.

AT HUNTER'S

PORTABLE SHOWER



$10.50 With Curtain

This Polished Chromium Shower is very easy to install—the curtain ring size 24x30 gives ample room for a comfortable shower—complete with curtain and rings.

J. B. HUNTER CO., Inc.
60 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON

Labor Warned of Danger In Postwar Housing Boom

Continued from Page 1

schemes and high-pressure groups selling the Government on projects from which they would expect to pocket 20 to 25 per cent of the costs. He warned against the continuance of wartime building "without sewerage systems, with leaky roofs and inadequate heating" reports of which he said come to him from all parts of the country.

Mr. Bates was not alarmed over the rumors of revolutionary methods and materials coming in building. Most of the postwar housing, he said, will be built as it always has been built, along conventional lines that will be acceptible to the returning service men's concept of the homes they are fighting for on a world front. There are 1,500,000 jobs waiting for these men in the building trades, he added, when the war ends, and at least four times that many jobs in industries dependent upon housing.

Some Inroads

He felt that prefabrication might make some inroads into the industry with the building of mass housing communities on the outskirts of large cities where land is available. But since housing is a localized problem, with different requirements for different parts of the country, he could not go along with those who anticipate anything spectacular from the building of houses, like automobiles, "on the assembly line."

Plans should be provided, Mr. Bates concluded, for doing away with demountable wartime housing within two years after the war, and sound plans prepared for building permanent housing in time to meet the demands of these workers moving out of the temporary structures. Provision of additional wartime housing, elimination of unsanitary conditions, improvement of substandard shelter both now and after the war were the added objectives of the Federation described by the housing committee leader.

Statistical Group For Air Corps Ends Training

Continued from Page 1

tive matters, commanded by Lieut. Col. John F. Heflin.

"Stat-control" instruction follows the case method of actual situations camouflaged only by different names. As junior officers, the School's graduates have found themselves involved in the handling of millions of dollars worth of equipment, relieving the pilot-trained commander of a lot of the details of administration.

Red-tape has been cut to a great degree, reports show, as more streamlined methods are proven feasible.

Lots of the guesswork of administration has been eliminated, thanks to standardized forms, officers report. A state-control officer can show his commander how long each of his planes has been in the air, and how proper maintenance can prevent unnecessary risks from insufficient servicing.

Graphic presentation is emphasized. Charts and graphs are simplified as much as possible so that a C. O. (commanding officer) can get a proper impression at a glance.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON
The First Church of Christ, Scientist
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"DOCTRINE OF ATONEMENT"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY — Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON — The Mother Church, as indicated above. Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2) Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE — First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE — First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA — First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD — First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS — Society, Masonic Building (1-5)
DEDHAM — First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM — First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK — See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON — First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN — First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN — First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD — First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD — First Church, 154 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE — First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM — First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4)
NEWTON — First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2)
NORWOOD — First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY — First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING — First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-6)
ROXBURY — See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM — First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE — First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM — First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY — First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH — Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER — First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP — First Church, 165 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN — First Church, 16 Arlington Road (1-2-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service. (2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45. (3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8. (4) Sunday Morning Service 11. (5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45. (6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m. (7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30

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Army Air Staff Cadets Learn Military Law

United States Army Signal Corps

Mock Court-Martial Part of 'Statistics Control' Course

Members of the Army Air Force class becoming second lieutenants today in graduation from Harvard Business School are shown in a simulated trial scene. Other phases of AAF Statistical School instruction are represented by plane models hanging from ceiling and graphic charts of all phases of administrative and combat statistics, which line room.

Chief Stokes Once Aspired to Be a 'Cop'

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is the story of a man whose boyhood ambition was to be a "cop" and who became the top "cop" in the State.

It is the story of Commissioner of Public Safety John F. Stokes, who began his career of combating crime in Cambridge in 1911 as a patrolman in the local police force, and who this year reached the highest police job in Massachusetts when he was named Commissioner and thus head of the State's crack police force.

Getting Commissioner Stokes to talk about himself and his career is nearly as difficult as getting a statement from the Sphinx. The nature of his work, however, has left a fairly complete record of the Commissioner's career which has been a colorful one.

Some of the most dramatic moments in Commissioner Stokes' life came during the years when he was chief detective of the State Police and during which time he and his partner in crime-solving, Lieutenant Joseph Ferarri, cracked more than 60 murder cases.

Millen-Faber Case

Among the "big" cases on which the Commissioner worked successfully were the Kennedy jewel robbery, the breaking up of the desperate Kilgallan Gang of Dorchester, and the Millen-Faber case.

In the last named, which was one of the most lurid chapters in the State's crime history, Commissioner Stokes, then Captain of State Police Detectives, not only discovered the identities of the notorious Needham bank robbers, but caught them and brought them to justice.

His solution of the Needham case, which has baffled local police, is still pointed to by his fellow officers as one of the most ingenious in the history of the department.

When the Millen's car was found burned, Captain Stokes searched the ruins until he discovered that a radio had been used in the car. He reasoned that the radio, combined with the ignition, would create such a drain on the battery that recharging, if not repairing, would be necessary.

Battery Removed

He had the battery taken apart by experts to such an extent that the battery man who did the work would recognize it as his. Then he called in the press and asked them to print pictures of the battery parts. Shortly after the pictures appeared a repair man recognized it and told the Captain that it came from a car owned by the Millens.

That day the brothers disappeared. Captain Stokes and his aide, Lieutenant Ferrari, followed them to New York where the law breakers were trapped in a hotel.

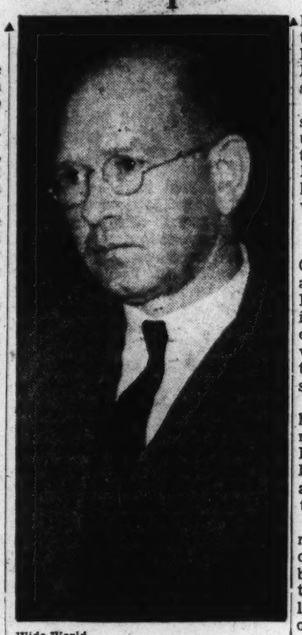
Commissioner Stokes stayed on the Cambridge police force until 1920, although he was off the force for 18 months when he served in the last war. He was a lieutenant in the 73d Infantry of the 12th Division which was ready for overseas duty when the Armistice was signed.

After the war he was assigned to the office of Chief John J. McBride of the Cambridge police where he worked for three years. During this period he took the State Police Detective civil service examination, passed and was appointed as a State detective on Oct. 4, 1920.

First Assignment

His first assignment was to the office of District Attorney Endicott P. Saltonstall of Middlesex County, where the present Governor Saltonstall was an Assistant District Attorney. Two years later Commissioner Stokes was assigned to the Boston Headquarters of the State Police in the Department of Public Safety.

In September, 1934, Mr. Stokes was named chief of detectives with rating of Captain and in 1941, when Commissioner of Public Safety Eugene M. McSweeney became incapacitated, Captain Stokes was named Acting Commissioner.



Wide World

John F. Stokes

Commissioner of Public Safety and head of the Massachusetts State Police.

In March of this year, following the resignation of Commissioner McSweeney because of ill health, Mr. Stokes was named Commissioner.

A native of Cambridge, Commissioner Stokes lived in that city until 17 years ago when he moved to Belmont where he now lives. He went to work as a steam fitter's helper with his father when he was only 16.

Knows Much Law

Although not legally trained, Commissioner Stokes has acquired a considerable knowledge of law. He seldom makes a move in solving a case or in the administration of his important State department without fortifying himself with the law on the situation under consideration.

Because of this those who knew him best were confident that his recent appointment of Lieutenant Ferarri as supervisor of the State Detective Bureau would stand up although challenged by the Director of Civil Service. It did.

Since young manhood the Commissioner has been an avid reader of books on crime detection. He is a believer in scientific crime detection and the State police crime laboratory is believed to be one of the best in the country.

The Commissioner has become a master of the technique of questioning suspects and his skill in this has alone been enough to "break" many cases.

The Commissioner and his wife, the former Helena Fleicher of Cambridge, have one son, John F., Jr., who is in the Navy. John left Bates College to enlist in the Merchant Marine and later entered the Navy, where he became an armed guard on merchant ships. He was home on a 23-day furlough recently after being torpedoed in the Arabian Sea, on which he spent 11 days in a lifeboat before reaching safety.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meat, Butter, Etc. — Today — Brown stamps "C," "D," and "E" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Oct. 30.

Oct. 17—Brown "F" stamps become valid; expire on Oct. 30.

Sugar—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 14 in Book 1, good for five pounds, expires, Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, also expire.

Nov. 1—Stamp No. 29 in book 4 becomes valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—Oct. 20—Blue stamps, "U," "V," and "W" expire.

Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" will expire.

Nov. 1—First series of Green Stamps, "A," "B," and "C," in Book No. 4—to be issued before end of October—will become valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book No. 2.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 8. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Nov. 9—New "A" gasoline coupons become valid at midnight.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Oct. 31. Last day for tire inspection for B-book holders; C-Book holders, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A piano recital will be given by Sidney Foster at The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public. "Modern Paintings" will be the subject of Miss Adlow's 3 p. m. lecture at the Museum of Fine Arts, to be followed at 4 p. m. by the Victory Concert in the Tapestry Gallery for members of the armed forces and guests.

Thomas Mann will speak on "The Order of the Day" at the Ford Hall Forum at 8 p. m., following an organ recital at 7:30 by Willem Frank. Free to the public.

Monday

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will give a lecture on "Where We Stand Today" at The University Club at 11:15 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity—Moderate temperatures with rain Saturday and Saturday evening. Moderate to occasionally fresh winds.

Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut — Moderate temperatures with rain Saturday and Saturday evening.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:58 p. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Sunday, 2:29 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 2:44 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Monday, 3:18 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.

Braniff Asks Air Route

Application for air service between Los Angeles, Washington, New York City, and Boston, has been filed by Braniff Airways with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington, it was announced by T. E. Braniff, President of the company. Braniff now operates an air service between Chicago and Texas.

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New England Home Front Keeps Alert on Defense

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments of the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The necessity of all residents to continue strict observance of all dimout regulations, particularly in view of recently revived enemy submarine activity off the Atlantic Coast, was stressed at a closed meeting of the North Providence, R. I., Civilian Defense Council at the Town Hall, Centerdale. A report of the meeting was issued at its conclusion by Arthur Pickthall of the local Defense Council.

It was announced that a communication from the State Defense Council emphasized that the reported enemy underseas raiders "appear to be armed with anti-aircraft guns and must be considered a definite menace to the eastern coastal states."

At present, dimout regulations extend from half an hour after sunset until half an hour before sunrise and during these periods all regulations will be strictly enforced, it was said.

Another communication from the State Defense Council disclosed that during the next three months there will be one State-wide mobilization drill or other Army exercise by the First Service Command and two section field exercises. The field exercises will be at announced times and will be completely inspected by members of the State Headquarters Staff and Army officers from the First Regional Office of Civilian Defense, it was said.

No War Illusions

Outlining three major objectives of the state's war program and calling for increased and well organized home front support, Gov. William H. Wills, head of the Vermont Council of Safety, in a radiocast said:

"First, we must keep the units now mobilized for civilian protection ready for instant and effective action, whether enemy attack or sabotage or natural disaster strikes within Vermont.

"Second, we must support the striking power of the armed forces by the fullest production of food and of war equipment and by the conservation of existing essential goods.

"And, third, we must maintain the highest possible social standards for our people — measures safeguarding the health, the welfare, and the education of Vermonters are an integral part of our total war program. It is not necessary that the wounds of this war cut more deeply into Vermont communities than by intelligent planning we can resist or heal.

"Under local leadership, in every Vermont city and town, civilian defense protection has been organized. Its value has already been demonstrated in cases of natural disasters within our State. Destructive forces of flood and fire have been met and efficiently handled by well trained and mobilized civilian defense volunteers. And it is already clear that this organization, created to meet wartime emergencies, will have great value in peacetime."

Waste Paper Drive

Michael Riccitelli, chairman of the Johnston, R. I., Civilian Defense Council, has announced that plans have been completed for a waste paper drive in the Town.

He said that wardens, auxiliary police and firemen and other CD personnel would take part in the drive and that the Johnston Salvage Committee headed by Roger Lord is co-operating. Information on the drive will be distributed to homes in the town by school children. School Superintendent Aaron DeMoranville is one of the drive officials.

Chairman Riccitelli, announcing the drive, said that waste paper is needed now more than ever. He said that paper mills are working on an hour-to-hour basis whereas originally they had a 45-day supply on hand. He said that the situation has become so acute that some of the paper mills may have to close.

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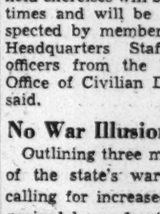

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Plane Plants Embarrassed By Buffalo Labor Plan

The "Buffalo Plan" for allocation of manpower, under which all hiring in a given area is handled through the United States Employment Service, is being considered for national application. Under it, labor is allocated on a basis of production need. The second of two stories on the Buffalo Plan—how it works, what different groups think of it—follows.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 16 (AP)—Just how far manpower distributive control methods can be extended over both labor and management by Government agencies may be decided on the Niagara Frontier where the "Buffalo Plan" is now facing the test of success or failure.

After four months of enforcement, this controlled hiring system for all male labor in the area is being alternately praised and criticised.

Leo A. Sweeney, manager of the Buffalo United States Employment Office, runs one of the biggest "hiring halls" in the country and is certain that although the controlled referral system over which he is "straw boss" can never attain wide popularity, it can be made to work under a war economy of necessity.

Under the plan, every man seeking a job must apply at the United States Employment Service Office, where he is referred to a specific job in a specific industry.

A man may turn down the job offered him, or his would-be employer may pass him up. But neither the individual nor the employer may turn to any other hiring source without clearance from the U. S. E. S.

Mr. Sweeney meets all criticism of the workings of the plan, which was drafted and put into effect on June 14 by Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, New York Regional War Manpower Director, with facts and figures which he contends dispute the critics.

Answering one of labor's chief criticisms—that trained workers are frequently forced to accept jobs at lower pay scales—Mr. Sweeney said:

"A spot check on applications handled shortly after the plan went into effect showed that 62 per cent of the applicants for jobs went to higher paying jobs; 27 per cent to jobs paying the same rate, and 11 per cent to lower pay jobs.

"Another spot check showed that the plan cut down the labor turnover from 6.1 per cent in May, to 5.4 per cent in June, and that the latter rate was maintained through August.

C. I. O. Opinion

Congress of Industrial Organizations Regional Director Hugh Thompson, who is a member of the area manpower committee, said:

"The plan is a forced labor draft, and it won't work.

"It is undemocratic to prevent a man from bettering himself, and far too many experienced workers are being shoved down the pay scale by being referred to jobs which are below their skills.

"Although we have tried to go along with the plan to see if it would help out the situation here, we have always been against it and I urge that labor representatives everywhere reject efforts to impose similar plans in their sections.

"A labor check-up shows that about 3,000 workers have left town since the plan was inaugurated and another 2,000 workers have quit their jobs without giving any reason, and disappeared."

John J. McNamara, representative of the American Federation of Labor's Hod Carriers and Common Laborers Union, said that the controlled referral plan "automatically encourages disruption of a union."

Bargaining Dispute

"Although one clause of the plan says that it will not interfere with collective bargaining, this is immediately nullified when the U. S. E. S. becomes the sole hiring hall.

"At the time the plan was inaugurated here, labor and management had nearly come to terms on a plan to control manpower and eliminate waste, but Mrs. Rosenberg's plan was enforced before we had a chance to launch a community plan."

The Bell Aircraft Corporation and the Curtiss-Wright Airplane Company are two of the so-called "glamor" industries in the Buffalo area which had little trouble securing employees before the Buffalo Plan went into effect, and which have had to scramble for enough help ever since. The heavy industries are getting all the available men.

The Bell plants now employ 50 per cent women on direct production, while Curtiss-Wright has advanced the hiring of women to 40 per cent of their total pay roll.

Leston P. Faneuf, personnel director for Bell, said that his plants were getting only a trickle of men and only those not qualified, physically, for other, heavier industries. He said that his company executives believed that there should be more local autonomy in any manpower control plan.

Curtiss-Wright Critical

R. H. Puffer, personnel manager of Curtiss-Wright, said flatly "the plan is not a complete success because we are not getting as many men as we need."

"The hiring is not up to the level necessary to turn out the airplane quotas we had hoped to meet," said Mr. Puffer.

"As a result we have come to the necessity of recruiting men and women in less critical manpower areas, beginning with New York City.

Edward Entwistle, general superintendent of the Lackawanna plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, said that the company's heavy industry plant had never fallen behind on schedules, but might have suffered badly if it were not for the controlled referral plan.

"We are on the priority list, and as far as we're concerned, the Buffalo referral plan is working out satisfactorily," he said.

Ed Schwanhausser, President of the Worthington Pump Corporation, another heavy industry plant, said:

"Nobody wants the controlled referral plan and it's definitely unpopular, but in the light of earlier failures of management and labor to get together on a workable plan of control it is only logical to give it a fair tryout."

General Government Control

"In the long run, I believe that a government that runs every side of the war effort, lets the contracts, and decides who will do what and how it should be done, also should run the manpower supply and see that a proper division of men goes to each vital industry."

Cartoon in the News

Russell, Los Angeles Times

Handwriting on the Steppes

Long Postwar Debate Looms In the Senate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Exhaustive debate on the whole range of foreign affairs was threatened in the Senate today because a bloc of 11 Senators wants to rewrite the Connally Postwar Foreign Policy resolution.

The 11, meeting today to draft specific amendments, demanded that the Foreign Relations Committee strengthen the resolution pledging American participation with "free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression to preserve the peace of the world."

This group wants the form of international co-operation stated, the degree of authority fixed and some provision inserted for peaceful settlement of international disputes. Failing to get some of these points, they have threatened to take their fight to the floor.

This threat provoked an assertion from Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota that if some Senators didn't leave well enough alone they would be doing their own cause no good.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, said a move such as the 11 plan would be certain to provoke extended debate. Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, who has given qualified indorsement to the resolution, seconded this view, adding that any changes would be likely to cost the proposal votes.

"I'd be against anything like an international police force, which seems to be what the 11 Senators are primarily interested in," Senator Taft said.

Argentina Lifts Jewish Paper Ban

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 16 (AP)—Argentina has lifted a ban on Jewish-language newspapers following a sharp rebuke by President Roosevelt, and an influential group of citizens has strongly urged the Government of President Ramirez to swing to American solidarity.

The ban's cancellation was announced last night shortly after President Ramirez disclosed the the appointment of three men, one of them a prominent author of several books anti-Semitic in tone, to fill Cabinet vacancies left by resignations earlier this week.

Dispatches quoting Mr. Roosevelt as saying in Washington yesterday that the ban was an act in character with "the most repugnant features of Nazi doctrine" were approved for publication in Argentine newspapers last night seven hours after receipt and after the Jewish newspaper measure had been lifted.

Piled on top of Mr. Roosevelt's criticism was the rebuff administered to the Government by a group of prominent citizens who called on President Ramirez personally and advocated democracy and American solidarity.

The formula set forth by the notables was, in fact, a rephrasing of the program originally reported for the June revolution which put Mr. Ramirez and a group of other military leaders into power.

Signers included many political leaders and businessmen who in the early days of the present government had indicated a readiness to lend their support.

The petition was published by both La Presna and La Nacion, powerful Buenos Aires dailies which recently have shown evidence of rebelling against the press gag which the Ramirez Government has drawn even tighter than during the previous administration.

The three new ministers President Ramirez appointed to his Cabinet yesterday were Gustavo Martiez Zuviria, an author and Director of the National Library, named Minister of Justice and Education; Cesare Ameghino, Minister of Finance; and Naval Capt. Ricardo Vago, Minister of Public Works. Mr. Zuvira, former university professor, is widely known as an author, his books including several that are described as anti-Jewish in tone.

In the midst of the Government crisis, Buenos Aires underwent its first air raid drill last night. Posters had warned of the event for a month.

British Emphasize Amphibious Tasks

By the Associated Press

Norwood, England, Oct. 16

The Ministry of Supply is switching its production emphasis from guns and ammunition to equipment "for large-scale amphibious operations."

Duncan Sandys, the Ministry's joint Parliamentary Secretary, said in a speech here that "the task of supplying the Army with staple weapons is so far advanced that we now are able to give increasing attention to provision of specialized types of equipment to meet new strategical needs."

Listed as receiving emphasis now were:

"Invasion craft, bridging materials, cranes, locomotives, transport vehicles, and numerous other types of equipment which are needed for the rapid movement of armies by sea, land and air and in particular for large-scale amphibious operations."

Newsmen En Route

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Oct. 16 (CP)—A party of 12 United States newspapermen passed through here this week on their way to Brazil for a tour of rubber plantations in the Amazon country. They arrived here Tuesday and left the following day by Pan American Clipper.

The party included Marquis Child, author of "I Write From Washington," Vaughan Bryant, Associated Press correspondent who is going to the AP Bureau in Rio de Janeiro, and Roland Hall Sharp, of The Christian Science Monitor.

December 1

If you are considering renewing your automobile or home insurance in the Hartford do it the easy way. Check the expiration dates on your policies — jot them down on a postal card with the note, "Following your suggestion in The Christian Science Monitor, my insurance expires on the above date." You mail the card to us—the Hartford Agent will do the rest. If any of your policies expire before December 1 better notify us right now.

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Quezon's Message Hails MacArthur

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 16 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur was likened to a "towering wall between the Japanese and total victory" yesterday by President Quezon of the Philippine Islands.

The President's message was read here by Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, Bataan-Corregidor veteran who is Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army. The occasion was the presentation to the University of Tennessee of a bust of General MacArthur, contributed by funds raised by a Journal campaign.

President Quezon was unable to attend the ceremonies, which attracted Mrs. Quezon, their daughter, Miss Zeneida Quezon, and Lieut. Antonio Madrigal, aide to the President, and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, widow of the brother of General MacArthur. The Filipinos came from Washington.

"It is his (General MacArthur's) constant faith in an Almighty God so evident in his public statements and even in his military communiqués that has given him and his men strength and power in their darkest moments of trial," President Quezons message said, adding that General MacArthur would surely return with his fighting men to conquer the Philippines.

"I'M ON MY OWN"

Hush!

Shhh!

This is the jungle!

The trees . . . the shape of the leaves . . . vines snaking along branches . . . even the pattern of sunlight and shadow are strange.

No birds sing. No squirrels leap from limb to limb. No sound—except the unheard sound, the *felt* sound of watching, waiting, listening things.

I'm alone . . . on my own.

And somewhere up the trail, I can tell, a Jap sniper's waiting for me. Hung in a net . . . his gun cocked . . . his finger tight on the trigger . . . waiting for me to move into the line of his sights. Like I'm waiting for *him*.

This time the chips are down! Nobody's going to split this pot. It's winner take all. And the winner's the one who gets in the first shot. At the end of this trail there's going to be one more dead Jap—or a Marine who isn't coming home.

Waiting him out, and thinking back, I can see where I was wrong. I thought when I enlisted along with the other kids, that maybe I'd given up the very thing I wanted most—the liberty I'd always known. But I was wrong. In this war they teach you to think and plan and act on your own . . .

And now out here alone, matching my wits and my guts against the cunning and courage of madmen—*that's* what's going to get me through. *That's* what's going to bring me home!

Home to my folks. Home to my girl. Home to my future. Home to the land that was built by and for men who thought and planned and acted on their own. My land, my America, my country where there will always be new and better things . . . where there will always be equality for all . . . where there will always be freedom unlimited . . . as long as men are free to stand alone.

That's what I want when I come home! That's what I'm fighting for! The opportunity to go ahead . . . *on my own!* Keep it for me until I come back.

Night and day we're driving on to Victory . . . building 2,000 h.p. Pratt & Whitney engines for Navy Vought Corsair fighting planes . . . making intricate Hamilton Standard propellers for United Nations bombers . . . readying production lines to build Sikorsky helicopters for the Army Air Forces . . . producing other important items of ordnance . . .

For we believe there can be no peace without Victory . . . but we believe we can and must win this war soon . . . help bring our sons and brothers back again to their jobs and homes and even better futures than they had before. And, together, turn to peaceful things—to the building of an even finer Kelvinator, an even greater Nash.

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Let's Get It Over With Quick! Buy More War Bonds Now!

Complete Tax Revision Demanded by Saltonstall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Governor Saltonstall advocated revision of the nation's taxation system to provide more revenue for state and local governments at the twenty-sixth annual convention of the New York State Kiwanis Clubs here.

"The States," he said yesterday to the convention, "want to return to their rightful place as partners in our governmental picture, and not to be completely subservient to the dictates of federal authority through the federal purse.

"There must be a clear-cut revamping of this country's entire taxation system so that states and municipalities will have a distinct and adequate source of revenue," the Governor continued. "These local units, which are a vital part of American life, cannot function in the fields where they can serve best if the Federal Government taps the principal sources of revenue.

"Constant reaching out by national tax collectors is making it increasingly difficult for the state and local governments to collect enough taxes to carry on," he charged. "In fact, if this trend persists, how can they continue to serve as they should serve? Right now we have the odd situation where the finances of states, cities, and towns are the soundest since the turn of the century, while the Federal Government goes deeper and deeper into debt. But the end of the war will change the picture and we must be on guard.

"When the pinch comes, should the States cut down their own services, demand more of the Federal Government, abandon still more rights and duties, while Federal finances go further out of balance. Or should the States shoulder more burdens which they are able physically and financially to perform, while thereby helping the Federal Government to regain its financial balance. I think we all agree that the latter is the course which we must try to follow."

Government Saltonstall granted that in the present complex world much government regulation of business and industry and many phases of private life is necessary. In fact, the necessity is so clearly recognized that the chief question is not "How much?" but "How well?" and "By whom?"

"A great concern of the ordinary citizen today is that the Federal Government is taking over or proposing to keep after the war functions which the states or communities have clearly proved that they can perform better.

"The relationship between Government and industry is another cause of concern," he continued. "One of the most far-reaching problems when peace comes is the return of Government-owned industry to private enterprise.

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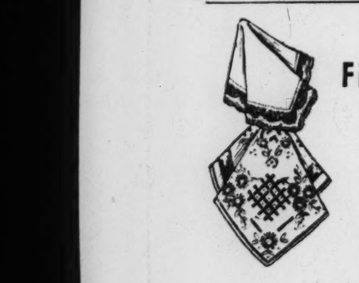

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Attractive Handkerchiefs for men ..... $9.50 to $85.00 per doz.
Men's Initial Handkerchiefs ..... $1.25 to $1.75 each
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Distribution Parley Linked To War and Postwar Problems

War and postwar topics predominate in the program for the 15th annual Boston Conference on Distribution to be held at the Hotel Statler, Oct. 18 and 19.

Prominent executives, Government officials, financial experts, educators and others are to address the Conference, which, this year, has the largest registration in its history. More than 600 delegates have already submitted advance registrations.

Sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with scores of colleges, universities, and business, trade and civic organizations, the Conference was founded largely through the efforts of Daniel Bloomfield, who has been the director of each successive conference.

F. Frank Vorenberg, President of the Retail Trade Board, and P. A. O'Connell, who has been chairman of the Conferences since they were started, are to open the two-day session. The program follows:

The fifteenth annual Boston Conference on Distribution, which opens at the Hotel Statler, Boston, on Oct. 18, will discuss the postwar problems confronting international trade, industry, banks and investors, railroads and air transportation. The Conference is sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with the business schools of Harvard and Boston Universities and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The complete program follows:

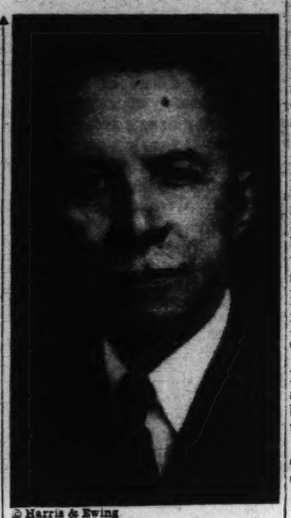
Schedule of Speakers

Monday, Oct. 18, 1943

Morning session, 9:15 a. m. sharp.
Opening remarks: F. Frank Vorenberg and P. A. O'Connell.
Maintenance of Retail Outlets During the War: Walter F. Crowder, Chief, Distribution Division, United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
America and the Future: John K. Jessup, Chairman Committee on Postwar Planning, Time, Inc.
International Factors in Postwar Business: A. W. Zelomek, President, International Statistical Bureau, Inc.; Economist, Fairchild Publications.
Rural America—Postwar Consumer: Raymond Miller, Consultant on Rural Affairs.
Luncheon session, 12:15 p. m. sharp
Lincoln Filene, Chairman. Chairman, Executive Committee, William Filene's Sons Co.
Britain Looks at Postwar Trade: Sir Gerald B. Campbell, British Minister to the United States.
(Subject to be announced): Wallace B. Donham, Professor of Administration, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.
Something to Shoot At: Beardsley Ruml, Treasurer, R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.; Chairman, Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
Afternoon session, 2:15 p. m.
William H. Suteliffe, Chairman; Dean, Boston University, College of Business Administration.
The Relation of Investment Policy to Inflation: Joseph Stagg Lawrence, Vice-President and Economist, Empire Trust Company.
Air Transport in Inter-American Relations: David E. Grant, Foreign Counsel, Pan American Airways, Inc.
United States Radio in Wartime: Paul Hollister, Vice-President, Columbia Broadcasting System.
Rail Transportation in the Postwar Business World; R. V. Fletcher, Vice-President, Association of American Railroads.

Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1943

Morning session, 9:15 a. m. sharp
C. Fred Rost, Chairman, Editor, Wholesaler's Salesman.
Points in a Postwar Program. J. M. Bickel, Chairman, Postwar Planning Committee, Carrier Corporation.
Panel Discussion on Postwar Problems and Promises in Basic Industries.
Participants are:
Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, Editor in Chief, Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering—Postwar Prospects for the Chemical and Process Industries;
Lester B. Moffat, Editor in Chief, Electrical Merchandising—The Home as a Market for Basic Industries;
Douglas G. Woolf, Editor in Chief, Textile World—The Postwar Prospects in Textiles;
Keith Henney, Editor in Chief, Electronics—Electronics in Basic Industries:
John Haydock, Managing Editor, American Machinist—Postwar Needs for Steel and Other Metals;
Charles A. Breskin, Managing Director, Modern Plastics—This Plastic Age;
Luncheon session, 12:15 p. m. sharp
John P. Tinsley, Chairman; President and General Manager, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
The Public Looks at Big Business: Elmo Roper, Director, Surveys of Public Opinion, Fortune Magazine
Responsibility of Private Enterprise in the Postwar Era: Paul G. Hoffman, President, Studebaker Corporation; Chairman, Committee for Economic Development.
Customers for Distribution: Wheeler McMillen, Editor, The Farm Journal.
Afternoon session, 2:15 p. m.
Erwin H. Schell, Chairman; Head, Division of Business and Administration, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
We Must Do Our Own Planning: Louis Ruthenburg, President, Servel, Inc.
Some Ends and Means for Postwar Economic Policy: Edgar V. O'Daniel, Vice-President, American Cyanamid Company; Chairman, Committee on Economic Policy, United States Chamber of Commerce.
Markets After the War: E. Morris Livingston, Chief, National Economics Unit, United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
Economic Infiltration by Enemy Strategists: Dr. Max Sokal, Former Managing Director, Austrian Bankers Association.



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Sir Gerald B. Campbell

British Minister to the United States, who will speak at the luncheon session of the 15th annual Boston Conference on Distribution at Hotel Statler Monday. His subject: "Britain Looks at Postwar Trade."

Today's FM Programs

W6TB, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:30 p. m.—"Poland vs. Hitler."
3:45 p. m.—"Jesting With the Jesters."
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"The Waltz Lives On."
5:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
5:45 p. m.—Greek War Relief.
6:00 p. m.—"I Sustain the Wings."
6:30 p. m.—Religion in the News.
6:45 p. m.—Musical Program.
7:00 p. m.—"For This We Fight."
7:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Listen to Liebert"; Organ.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Army Program.
8:30 p. m.—"The Week-end Review."

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:15 p. m.—Army - Columbia University football game.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant Service.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Parade.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, London.
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Ned Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—California Melodies; Music.
8:30 p. m.—"Foreign Assignment"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater of the Air.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—"Bondwagon"; Variety.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ada Leonard's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Halls of Montezuma."

Sunday's FM Programs

W6TB, Boston (46.7mc)

2:00 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Sunday Song Service.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"America Marches."
7:45 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—This Is Fort Dix.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Hall.
4:00 p. m.—"Thanks to America"; variety.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church of Air.
5:00 p. m.—Fireside Party; drama; music.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; Mystery drama.
6:00 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orchestra.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close, comments.
6:45 p. m.—News Service.
7:00 p. m.—Old-Fashioned Revival Hour.
8:00 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond," drama.
8:30 p. m.—Musical Variety.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—Cleveland Symphony Orch.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, comments.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley, World News.
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—"Answering You"; Forum.
11:45 p. m.—Hal McIntyre's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Yankee Doodle Doo" with Vic Oliver. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America. YV5RN, 6.30meg., 48.4m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Theatreland's Tribute to the Forces. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Travellers' Tales. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel"; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRT, 7.15meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.89meg., 30.9m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRT, 7.15meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.89meg., 30.9m.

Sunday, October 17

Chungking—11:15, a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg, 31 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Service from Rugby Parish Church. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Transatlantic Call—People to People. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"Stars and Stripes in Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m. — First Military Band Concert, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:00 p. m. — "North American Guest Night," GSC, 9.58 meg., 3.13 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Answering You." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Orchestra; Director, Mo. Jose Molina Pinillos. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—BBC Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Oct. 17

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Industry Body to Honor 'E' Winners

With an outstanding slate of speakers scheduled, Associated Industries of Massachusetts is to honor more than 150 Army-Navy "E" award plants in the State and look objectively at the postwar period, in a Wartime Conference and twenty-eighth annual meeting, on Thursday, Oct. 28, at the Hotel Statler in Boston.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., is scheduled to report to the Conference on his 42,000-mile tour of the world battlefronts, which he made along with four other United States Senators, in the evening banquet session. Sharing honors with Senator Lodge as principal speaker will be Frederick C. Crawford, President of the Thompson Products Company, Cleveland, and President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Approximately 2,000 Bay State Manufacturers, high-ranking Army and Navy officials, and leaders in business and education, are scheduled to attend the Conference.

The one-day Conference will consist of four successive sessions devoted to such questions as war contracts, labor relations, manpower, selective draft, and the termination of war contracts. The keynote address will be delivered at the opening 10 a. m. session by Dr. Virgil Jordan, President of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Brig. Gen. Albert J. Browning, head of the purchases branch, Procurement and Distribution Branch, of the Army Service Forces, is scheduled to address a session on the termination of war contracts on the return to peacetime conditions; Almon E. Roth, National War Labor Board member, and Cyrus C. Ching, personnel manager of the United States Rubber Company, are to discuss labor relations; Walter M. Wheeler, chairman of the New England Regional War Production Board, is to talk on war production, and Powell M. Cabot, State Manpower Director, is to talk on manpower problems.

A ceremonious rededication of the more than 150 "E" award plants in Massachusetts will be the feature of the luncheon session. Addresses are scheduled by Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, head of the Boston Ordnance District.

Governor Saltonstall is to acknowledge the industrial honors for the State of Massachusetts.

In the afternoon the Committee on Economic Development will join with Associated Industries on the conduct of a "Postwar Seminar," during which 26 important industrialists will sit around the conference table and contribute to the discussion.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Oct. 18

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

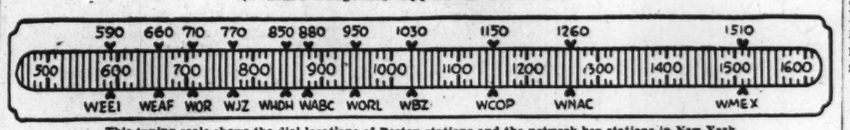
Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Oct. 17

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
5:00 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 13.35mc, Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Dean Jagger	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Weather; "Liebert"	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Dick Powell; Mar-	N. E. Sector Soldiers'	"That They Might Live";	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	tha Tilton; songs	Show; Music; drama;	Red Cross drama'zation	Bob Astor's Orch.	Italian Quarter Hour
1:30	News service	guest speakers	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Army Relief Letter	Fishermen's Pgm; news	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00	Leonard Ware Trio.	D'Artega Presents	Roy Shield & Company.	Sports Comments	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Navy - Pennsylvania	Studio Orchestra; talks.	Roy Shield & Company.	Army-Columbia Univer-	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	State Football Gm.	Studio Orchestra; talks.	Roy Shield & Company.	sity Football Game	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Navy - Pennsylvania	Great Lakes-Northw'tern	W. W. Chapin, news	Army-Columbia Univer-	Service from The Mother
3:00	State Football Gm.	Univ. Football Game	Three Suns Trio	sity Football Game	Waltzing With You
3:15	Navy - Pennsylvania	Great Lakes-Northw'tern	Ohio State-Purdue Foot-	Army-Columbia Univer-	Waltzing With You
3:30	State Football Gm.	Univ. Football Game	ball Game	sity Football Game	Gene Autry & the Cow-
3:45	Navy - Pennsylvania	Great Lakes-Northw'tern	Ohio State-Purdue Foot-	Army-Columbia Univer-	boy Jamboree
4:00	State Football Gm.	Univ. Football Game	ball Game	sity Football Game	Johnny Long's Orch.
4:15	Navy - Pennsylvania	Great Lakes-Northw'tern	Ohio State-Purdue Foot-	Army-Columbia Univer-	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:30	State Football Gm.	Univ. Football Game	ball Game	sity Football Game	Glenn Miller's Orch.
4:45	David Cheskin's Or.	Great Lakes-Northw'tern	Ohio State-Purdue Foot-	Army-Columbia Game	Bing Crosby, songs
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Univ. Football Game	ball Game	Sports Matinee	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
5:15	Follies; Quartet.	Great Lakes-Northw'tern	Ohio State-Purdue Foot-	Sports Matinee	San Donahue's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad': dr	Tommy Tucker Topics	ball Game	Music in Variety	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad': dr	Tommy Tucker Topics	Ohio State-Purdue	Sports Comments	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news.	Treasury Star Parade	News; Commentator	News Service	Sports news
6:15	Chats About Dogs	Newscast	"Rubinoff & His Violin"	Sports; Music	Light Classics; music
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Les Smith, sports	Football Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	News service
6:45	World Today; news	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	"What's New?"; Variety;	"For This We Fight";	Weekly Visit American	'Revival Echoes'; spkr.
7:15	the Gun: drama	C'men Miranda; Toscha	"Postwar Prosperity"	Eagle Club in London	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's 'Thanks	Seidel; Susan Hayward;	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Concert Album	Anne Nigro, pianist
7:45	to the Yanks'	'Revuers'; drama; orch.	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	'Lest We Forget'; drama
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	"California Melodies";	Religious program
8:15	riety Show; guest.	Boston Symphony Orch.;	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	Maxine Gray, songs; or.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Serge Koussevitzky, con	Ralph Edwards, cond.	"Foreign Assignment";	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:45	Mystery dr.; news.	Boston Symphony Orch.;	'Truth or Consequences'	dramatic series	Dr. Hans Nathan: Music
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Serge Koussevitzky, con	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Rimsky-Korsakov's Ca-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	comedy; songs; orch.	Claire; Donald Dame;	priccio Espagnole
9:30	Or.; Frank Sinatra	Abe Lyman's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Bruce Foot; "Bitter	Rimsky-Korsakov's Ca-
9:45	'Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	Sweet"; Or.; chor.; talk	priccio Espagnole
10:00	Serenade"; music.	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please;	Harry Green's Orchestra	Tony Pastor, g'st cond.	"Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	J. McWilliams, me	Message of Israel	"Grand Old Opry"; Hill-	wagon"; variety drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Network speaker	Message of Israel	billy show; W. Ford, mc	Musical Roundup	Glen Gray's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	News	News; Weather; Organ.	News service	Shep Field's Orch.
11:15	News; news anal'sis	Club Fiesta; music	Drama by Olmstead	Ada Leonard's Orch.	Harry James' Orch.
11:30	Col. Stoopnagle	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	"Halls of Montezuma";	Day's End; music
11:45	Col. Stoopnagle	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Capt. Glenn Miller, con	Marine Corps show	Music; News

Sunday's Programs

	WNAC-1260kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; organ	Church Services	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carolers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Newscast	News service; Weather	Radio Carolers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious Program	Boone County Neighbors	Petite Musicale	Religious program
8:45	Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	Boone County Neighbors	News Service	News service
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup.	Religious program	"Your Singing Minister"
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	Organ Recital	Fisher, conductor	The Melody's the Thing	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious program
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	The Melody's the Thing	nade	Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama.	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama.	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	People's Platform	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Southland Echoes: choir	Manner"
10:45	People's Platform	Services: speaker	Words and Music	Concert Miniatures	Serv. from The Mother
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Church, The First
11:15	Church"; speaker	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul:	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	entist, in Boston,
11:45	ing; guest speakers	Services: speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00	News service	Weekly War Journal	News: NBC Concert Or.,	Reviewing Stand: "Price	News report
12:15	Texas Rangers	World Wide News	H. Leopold Spitalny, con	Ceilings"	Richard Crooks, tenor
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	WHDH Music Hall	Stradivari Orchestra:	Religious program	Italian Melodies
12:45	"People to People"	WHDH Music Hall	Paul Lavalle, cond.	Religious program	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	WHDH Music Hall	News	News service	The Balboa Playhouse
1:15	Musical program	WHDH Music Hall	Camp Wheeler Program	Political talk	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable:	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Curt Massey, songs	Cavalcade of Song	"What Is Sovereignty"	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Ceiling Unlimited,"	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love': drame	Religious Program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	Joseph Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love': drame	Religious Program	Today's Men, Women: int
2:30	World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious Program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; music	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram; talk; musNews
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic-	Those Good Old Days	Reports on Rationing	Treasury Star Parade	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Symphony; Artur	The Cossacks Sing	World News Parade	Fighting Heroes U. S. N.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Rodzinski, cond.;	"Hot Copy"; drama se-	'The Army Hour'; choir;	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
3:45	Tossy Spivakovsky,	ries: "Sabotage"	speakers; band; drama	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
4:00	violin soloist	Newscast	Pickups from training	'Thanks to America'; Or.	Religious program
4:15	N. Y. Philharmonic	Club Minutes; Music	centers throught world	Chorus; solos; trio; talk	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz:	Matinee of Yesterday	Capt. Jack Healy, news	Young People's Church	Religious program
4:45	S. Barer; F. Park'r	Matinee of Yesterday	Capt. Jack Healy, news	of the Air; Speaker	Religious program
5:00	Family Hour; Gladys	John Vandercook; John	NBC Symphony Orch.,	Fireside Party: Drama;	Sunday Swing Time
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Gunther, news analysis	Dr. Frank Black, cond;	Ch.; Griff. Williams' Or.	Sunday Swing Time
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.	"The Shadow"; mystery	Sunday Swing Time
5:45	"Dear John"; sk.	Musical Steelmakers	Dr. Frank Black, cond.	dramatization	Sunday Swing Time
6:00	Theater: 'What This	News; Saludos Amigos;	Religious program	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Tremont Temple Church
6:15	Country Needs'	Songs; Orchestra	Religious program	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Series; speaker
6:30	America in the Air	Phil Saltman's Blue Boys	"The Great Gildersleeve";	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	America in the Air	Phil Saltman: Narrator	dr. with Harold Peary.	News Service	Religious drama
7:00	'Jerry Lester,' vari-	News commentator	Jack Benny Show: Mary	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
7:15	ety show	Dorothy Thompson	Livingstone; Rochester	Hour: speaker	Hour; speaker
7:30	"We, the People";	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelly,	Bondwagon; Ozzie Nel-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
7:45	interviews; orch.	m. c.	son; Har. Hilliard; News	Hour: speaker	Hour: speaker
8:00	Frank Sinatra:	Roy Porter, news; Int.	Charlie McCarthy; E.	"The Adventures of Bull-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Broadway Bandbox	Bergen: R. Rogers, gst.	Bergen; R. Rogers, gst.	dog Drummond"; drama	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	That's a Good One; com.	"One Man's Family";	Music in Variety	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama: news	Harrison Knox; Dorothy	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter: news	Services
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry - Go -	Cleveland Symphony Or.,	Brahms' Symphony No. 1
9:15	gest: drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round: owrch; songs	Erich Leinsdorf, cond.	Brahms' Symphony No. 1
9:30	Jas. Melton: C. Bos-	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of Fa-	Cleveland Symphony Or.,	Brahms' Symphony No. 1
9:45	well; piano duo	Hollywood Reporter	miliar Music	Eric Leinsdorf, cond.	Brahms' Symphony No. 1
10:00	"Take It or Leave	Gertrude Lawrence; Jas.	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	News service
10:15	It"; quiz program	Cagney; Double Furl'gh	Orch: chorus; soloists	Sunny Sklar, songs	Irish Melodies
10:30	"Adventures of the	The Symphonette, with	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John Stanley, comments	Pan Americana
10:45	Thin Man"; or.	M. Miastro, conductor	Tremayne; guest soloist	Across the Footlights	Voice of the Army
11:00	News; World War II	News Highlights	News Service; Weather	News Service	Harry James' Orch.
11:15	News comments	Symphony of Melody	"Behind the Headlines"	"Answering You"; Two-	Stan Kenton's Orchestra
11:30	Jan Garber's Orch.	Symphony of Melody	Pacific Story; Clarence	Way Trans-Atlan. For'm	Day's End; music
11:45	Jan Garber's Orch.	Ted Flo Rito's Or.; News	Hendershot; "Burma"	Hal McIntyre's Orch.	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	News; "Caribbean"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga!
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard.	Andre Kostalanetz' Music
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	Happy Joe & Ralph	Words and Music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'Food'	News service
12:00	Kate Smith: talk	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ music	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	News Commentator	"The Little Show"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Home Topics; Music	"The Little Show"	Jack Berch's Orchestra.	Concert Melodies
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Edward MacHugh: hymns	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Words in News; Music.	Curtain Time: Music
1:45	The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Pgm: news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	and Interviews
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriquez & Sutherland	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	Singing Stars	'Light of the World'; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Musical Novelties
2:45	'Parry Mason'; sk.	Singing Stars	Hymns of All Churches	Sports comments	News service; Talk
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk.	Sheelah

Missionary Nurse Tells Gains of Indian Women

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Indian women have come a long way in the last decade in "the desire to be more at home with the world," according to Miss Olive L. Nelson, an American Congregational missionary nurse, who returned to the United States from India last month.

She says that during her 10 years as superintendent of nurses at a hospital run by the American Board for Foreign Missions in Madura, South India, she has noticed a great change in Indian women. They are less content to stay in their houses and mothers are more eager to have their daughters educated.

Miss Nelson's work took her into many Indian homes and she came to know the people well, especially the women and children, whose simplicity, she says, is natural and charming.

She reports that she has also noted a lessening in caste prejudice. Rarely, for instance, does the hospital now have anyone in a general ward saying, "You can't put me in that bed; look who's next to it." Yet the institution serves members of all castes, including "untouchables." However, she commented that "we are very much aware of the conflict between the Hindus and Moslems."

Although Indian girls, according to Miss Nelson, are keen to know all about the war, they are extremely reluctant to serve as nurses among the troops. This reluctance, even in the face of the urgent need for their services, stems, she believes, from the age-old tradition that would keep Indian women secluded. Not even in civilian hospitals do women nurses, as a rule, care for men patients, she said.

It is the grandmothers, she added, who are largely responsible for maintaining such traditions. The grandmothers still rule the families, according to Miss Nelson, and as long as they think it improper for women to nurse men, it is almost impossible to persuade the girls to enter this branch of war service. The Army is offering relatively huge salaries to attract them, too—150 rupees a month as compared, for instance, to the 20 rupees they earn in her hospital.

The ability to be a breadwinner, Miss Nelson observed, enables an Indian girl to get a better bridegroom and this fact has given an impetus to nursing and teaching. Working arrangements are such at least in the section with which she is familiar, that married women are given sufficient maternity leave to make it possible for them to continue to work and raise families at the same time.

Miss Nelson described the confusion in Madura at the time of the widespread rioting about two years ago. Prices of rice and cloth had risen sharply and the police were unable to control the looting.

Many of the looters were deliberately sent in from near-by villages, she said. "I know, becaues a boy who stopped to see us early one morning told how he had been paid for the day for that purpose. He didn't know what the looting was all about. He just knew there was going to be a lot of excitement and he was in a hurry to be on his way."

She was surprised not long ago to have one of her friends, who is a member of the Congress Party, say that if Mr. Gandhi had gone on a hunger strike at the time of these riots, threatening not to eat until his people stopped rioting, there might have been some point to his strike and he might have done his people some good.

Coming home on a troopship last month proved an interesting and not too uncomfortable experience. In Australia she was most impressed to see children looking so rosy and well fed and to find fruits and fresh vegetables in abundance. On shipboard she enjoyed watching the troops playing with the children of the several civilian families who were along. "My young son was this age when I last saw him," or "I wonder if my little girl is this size now" were what she heard all the way home as the men vied for a chance at the children. Miss Nelson is the daughter of the Rev. John Nelson of Quincy.

Keel-to-Launching Record

United States Navy

Destroyer Escort Floated in Five Days

Wizardry of prefabrication and subassemblies paid off at Hingham Yard of Bethlehem Steel Company this week as H. M. S. Reynolds hit the water 120 hours after its keel first touched the building way. Being completed in an outfitting base for the British under Lend-Lease, the craft may break another record—the delivery record. The launching record was set on Sept. 1, when H. M. S. Fitzroy slid down the ways in eight and a half days.

Boston Symphony Concert

By L. A. Sloper

For the second program of the Boston Symphony season, Dr. Koussevitzky revived the "Fantastic" Symphony of Berlioz as his principal number. He included also a new work, "The Prairie," by Lukas Foss (first performance), and Richard Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel."

The "Fantastic" Symphony, unheard for three years, holds an important place not only in the affections of Dr. Koussevitzky but in the annals of the orchestra, for it was the main item of the program in the week of the famous walkout, in 1920—not that the art of Berlioz had anything to do with the players' revolt.

Yesterday afternoon, with the orchestra in magnificent form, Dr. Koussevitzky made the most of the Byronic score, than which nothing could be more antipathetic to the spirit of the present era. The best-wearing section is the Scene in the Meadows, which probably will survive many changes of fashion, because its loveliness is not dependent upon the passions of a young French Werther, but reflects the universal human response to nature.

For the rest, the interest of the piece is largely technical, and centers most of all in the orchestration, a department in which Berlioz was generations in advance of his time. The work is, however, sufficiently expressive of its author's unruly emotions without the aid of the capricious tempi and dynamics which Dr. Koussevitzky aplies to certain passages. The success was considerable.

Mr. Foss has studied at the Paris Conservatoire, the Curtis Institute, and the Berkshire Music Center. Although one of his teachers in composition was Paul Hindemith, this scofe is not severely cerebral. It is, indeed, frankly a nostalgic decriptive piece, built on themes from a cantata, a setting of Carl Sandburg's poem, "Prairie." These themes appear to be cowboy tunes, of which one is very familiar from having been used before, I think by Roy Harris. There is little or no development in the symphonic sense, but merely a repetition of the material in different instruments and keys. There are interesting rhythmic patterns, and vivid orchestral colors. A fugal passage threatens toward the close, but is quickly dropped. Altogether a promising work to come from a young man of 21. The audience was cordial.

So, with Strauss to conclude, it was quite an afternoon for instrumentation. "Till" received the usual brilliant orchestral performance, and Dr. Koussevitzky as usual presented it as if it were a serious dramatic composition, instead of one of the most amusing scherzos ever written.

Tufts' Program Includes Naval Training Unit Drill

Tufts' first degree convocation since the college has been operating on a three 16-week term a year calendar under the V-12 program, will be held tomorrow afternoon, preceding which Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, will review the Navy training unit of 1,000 members on Cousens parade ground at exercises beginning at 2:15.

Dr. Julius E. Warren, newly appointed Commissioner of Education of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, will be convocation speaker.

Combined with the degree convocation at Cousens Gymnasium which starts at 3:15, will be the annual award of academic honors, including announcements of elections to Phi Beta Kappa and Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering society.

Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Tufts President, will announce 45 candidates who are completing degree requirements this month at the conclusion of the summer term, and will award certificates to 78 members of the Naval Training Unit who are completing their course at Tufts.

Academic procession will be led by Prof. Clarence P. Houston, Faculty Marshal. The Rev. Lee S. McCollester, Chaplain Emeritus of the college, will offer prayer, and Dean Clarence R. Skinner, College Chaplain, will give the benediction.

The Tufts Naval Training Unit band will play both at the review and convocation.

Randolph Anniversary

RANDOLPH, Mass., Oct. 16 (AP)—This town will observe the 150th anniversary of its incorporation this coming Sunday with special exercises at which an honor roll of 750 men and women in the service will be dedicated. The principal speaker will be United States Senator David I. Walsh.

Dinner Arranged For State Senator

State Senator Benjamin B. Priest (R) of Haverhill, who will enter the service Oct. 27 a Lieutenant (jg) in the Navy, will be given a testimonial at the Elks Home, Haverhill, Monday, Oct. 25 at 8 p. m. it was announced today.

Among the invited guests who will speak are Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, representing Governor Saltonstall; Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell; Jarvis Hunt, President of the Senate; Rudolph F. King, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Representative Michael J. Neville, Democratic Floor Leader, and Charles F. J. Harrington, Insurance Commissioner. Hubert C. Thompson of Haverhill will preside.

Tickets may be procured from Representative Clifford R. Cusson, 174 Merrimack Street, Haverhill.

FINE QUALITY DIAMONDS

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Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"The Patriots," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by the Playwrights' Company and Rowland Stebbins. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"Artists and Models." Presented by Lou Walters, Don Ross, E. M. Loew and Michael Redstone. Starring Jane Froman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday (Oct. 20), and Saturday (Oct. 23).

Plymouth — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Uncle Harry," by Thomas Job. Starring Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin and Du Bose Heyward. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. Featuring Todd Duncan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Monologues

Jordan Hall—Program by Cornelia Otis Skinner. 2:30 and 8:30. Sunday at 3:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—First Boston recital by Sidney Foster, pianist. 2 p. m.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Rosemary Lane. 3, 6:25, 9:45. "We've Never Been Licked," Noah Beery, Jr. 1:05, 4:30, 7:50.

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2, 5, 8. "The Heart of a Nation," Michele Morgan, Raimu. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Fenway—"This is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Donald Reagan, Kate Smith. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:30, 6:35, 8:55.

Keith Memorial—"Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster, Claude Rains. 1:55, 4:25, 6:55, 9:20. "Prairie Chicken," Jimmy Rogers, Noah Berry, Jr. 1:05, 3:35, 6:05, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "Saludos Amigos." 2, 6:35, 8:15.

Majestic—"Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 12:40, 3:52, 7, 10. Stage Show: 2:30, 6, 9.

Metropolitan—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Gary Cooper, Ingrid Bergman. 9:35 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:35.

Modern—"Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Rosemary Lane. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Someone to Remember," Mable Paige. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:40, 6:50, 10:15. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 10:45 a. m., 2:05, 5:20, 8:45.

Paramount—"This Is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Donald Reagan, Kate Smith. 9:45 a. m., 12:05, 2:25, 4:45, 6:55, 9:05.

RKO-Boston—"Honeymoon Lodge," David Bruce, Harriet Hilliard. 9:40, 11:45 a. m., 1:50, 4, 6:05, 8:15, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:50 a. m., 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:20, 9:25.

Scollay—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie, Cesar Romero. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Gorilla Man," John Loder. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"Airways to Peace," "A Nation Dances," "Nursery Rhyme Mysteries," "Amphibious Fighters," Duke Ellington and His Orchestra, "Scrappily Married," with Leon Errol, Cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 10:05. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20.

Telepix—"Airways to Peace," "Hollywood in Uniform," "Hunting Dogs," "Pete Smith," Disney, "John Nesbitt," "Scenic Alaska," Duke Ellington, Digest of World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. 1:35, 4:40, 7:55. "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 2:50, 6:05, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie, Cesar Romero. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. "Gorilla Man," John Loder. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. Cont. 1-11.
Allston: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino, L. Hayward. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Robert Paige.
Regent: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, Thomas Mitchell. "Clancy Street Boys," East Side Kids.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "Saludos Amigos." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Lady Is Willing," M. Dietrich, F. MacMurray. "Alias Boston Blackie." 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.
Coolidge Corner: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "All By Myself," Patric Knowles, Evelyn Ankers.
Cleveland Circle: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson, Glen Ford. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. Cont. to 11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "So Proudly We Hail," C. Colbert, P. Goddard. "Hoosier Holiday." 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "DuBarry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. "Ox-Box Incident," Henry Fonda. Continuous 1-11.
University: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. 2:45, 6:15, 9:55. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Dead Men Walk," G. Zucco, Mary Carlisle. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George.
Codman Square: "Best Foot Forward," L. Ball, W. Gaxton. "Buckskin Frontier," R. Dix. Cont. from 1:15.
Franklin: Same as Codman Sq. only Cont. from 1:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. 2, 5:01, 8:05. "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Margo. 3:08, 6:15, 9:18.
Park: "Mr. Big," Gloria Jean. "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Robert Ryan. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. Cont. from 1:30.
Hyde Park: "I married a Spy," Neal Hamilton. "Stranger from Pecos," Johnny Mack Brown. 1:30, 7.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:15, 8:15. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "So Proudly We Hail," Paulette Goddard, Claudette Colbert. 2:55, 5:50, 8:55.
Mystic: "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Maplewood: "Hitler's Madmen," Patricia Morrison, John Carradine. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders, Jane Randolph. 2:12, 5:12, 8:12.
Strand: "We've Never Been Licked," Noah Beery, Jr. 3, 6:10, 9:15. "Headin' for God's Country," William Lundigan, Virginia Dale. 1:45, 4:55, 7:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 1, Cont., from 1.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Robert Ryan. "Spotlight Scandals," Frank Fay, Bonnie Baker. Continuous 1-11.
Fellsway: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Cat People," Simone Simone. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Frontier Badmen," Dianna Barrymore, Robert Paige. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Stormy Weather," Bill Robinson, Lena Horne. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Jean Brooks. 2, 8.
Strand: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central Square: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe, John Litel.
Strand: "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. "Chatterbox," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camero: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie. "The Falcon Strikes Back." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Lost Canyon," Hopalong Cassidy. 2:09, 7:54. "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. 3:17, 9:02.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "So Proudly We Hail," C. Colbert, P. Goddard. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event."

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Jacare."
Coolidge: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Quiet Please, Murder" Gail Patrick, George Sanders.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Mr. Big," Donald O'Connor, Gloria Jean. "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer, Alexis Smith. "Fantasia."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Captive Wild Woman," Evelyn Ankers, J. Carradine.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Frontier Bad Man," Diana Barrymore, Robert Paige. "Someone to Remember," John Craven. 2:30, 7:50.

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Important News

ABOUT YOUR MILK SUPPLY

The amount of fresh milk available for consumers in New England is declining and may reach a point where the demand exceeds the supply. This is due to the greatly increased consumer demand, compared with a year ago, and the fact that the supply of milk always decreases in the fall and will reach the low point in November. To meet this situation and to insure an equitable distribution of available supplies, two important steps have been taken.

1. The distributors of milk have agreed, voluntarily, to share the available supply of milk on an equal basis.

2. The amount of fresh milk which any dealer may sell has been limited by the War Food Administrator to that amount sold by him in June, 1943. Further to insure an adequate supply of fresh milk, the sales of cream, cheese and other by-products by any dealer are limited to 75% of the amounts sold by him in June, 1943.

It is hoped that the successful operation of this plan will eliminate the necessity of point rationing of fresh milk. However, its success requires the cooperation of every consumer.

HOW IT AFFECTS YOU

The responsibility for allocating the available supplies has been placed in the hands of the dealer. You may rely on your regular milk distributor to take care of your needs as fairly and equitably as possible under the above restrictions.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

1. Place a regular standing order with your milkman.
2. Buy only what you need.
3. Do not waste what you buy.
4. Be considerate of your milkman. He and his company are doing their best to be fair to you and other customers as well.

The Milk Industry is proud to help in this great task. The wholehearted cooperation of the public will make certain the success of this splendid undertaking.

COOPERATE—AVOID POINT RATIONING

The Milk Industry

Allies Gain 5 Miles in Italy—Russians Drive Toward Crimea

Continued from Page 1

position to menace the whole flank of the Nazi defenders on the Volturno line.

Official reports from Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's front-line headquarters indicated the Germans apparently were trying to disengage from close quarter combat, especially near the mouth of the Volturno where British units which landed in amphibious action now are strongly entrenched.

So far, despite sharp counterattacks to cover such withdrawal, the enemy has been unable to succeed because of constant attacks by American and British troops.

Allied Equipment Crosses Volturno

Several bridges now have been thrown across the river, and the Fifth Army poured heavy equipment including tanks over the waterway.

Caiazzo is 10 miles northeast of Capua, where fierce battles raged during the river crossing. Amorosi lies east of the Volturno where it curves northward and is two miles from the junction of that river and the Calore.

The United Nations thus controlled the high-ground in that vital "corner" on both sides of the Volturno.

Stabbing deep into the area north of the Calore into a position increasing the threat to the Germans' Volturno flank, Americans also captured Cerrato to the northeast of Amorosi.

About 25 miles to the northeast, the British struck forward about six miles to take Campobasso, in the center of the Allied line across Italy, and Vinchiaturo, six miles southwest. This also marked a deep penetration threatening the flank of the Volturno line.

Both fell "after determined assaults," an Allied communiqué said. Vinchiaturo is a key point on the main road across Italy from Foggia to Rome, and from Termoli on the Adriatic to Naples.

Loss of Campobasso was acknowledged by Berlin Oct. 15.

Meanwhile, the Nazis' battered Air Force came out of hiding Oct. 15 for the first time in days to challenge Allied planes and make a desperate effort to check the Fifth Army's drive.

Russia:

Red Army Drives Toward Crimea

Beating back waves of desperate counter-attacks in and around Melitopol, Russian troops are plunging steadily westward across the low flat plains leading to the Crimea in an audacious attempt to entrap upwards of 100,000 Germans reported garrisoning the great peninsula, dispatches from Moscow said.

Other Red Army forces, having successfully invested Zaporozhe, industrial city on the bend of the Dnieper River 65 miles to the north, were battling their way down the railway that leads through Melitopol to the Crimea.

A Russian communiqué said this column already had driven the hard-fighting Germans back through five railway towns, including Plavni, 17 miles southeast of Zaporozhe. More than 1,000 Nazis were killed, 22 tanks were destroyed and 20 big guns captured in this operation.

Far to the north, the Russians were beating in through the outer defenses of Kiev, repulsing repeated counterattacks. Red Army troops also drove back attacking Germans south of Gomel, in White Russia.

Germans in the Crimea were faced with another threat from the Taman Peninsula in the Western Caucasus, where strong Soviet forces were reported massing for an amphibious attack across the Kerch Straits and the Black Sea.

1,500 Germans Drowned in Dnieper

At least 1,500 Germans drowned crossing the Dnieper at Zaporozhe as the Russians cleaned up the east bank of that sector, the bulletin said, and another 2,000 were reported slain in the fierce hand-to-hand fighting in the town of Melitopol, from which the enemy was slowly but surely being driven.

The communiqué reported bitter fighting on the Middle Dnieper, where massed Russian artillery mowed down fierce counterattacks north and south of Kiev. Here the Germans were being methodically blasted from one line after another, the Tass news agency reported.

Red Army airplanes, commanding the skies over the front, broke up countless German installations, and thwarted all attempts to wreck Russian bridgeheads over the river. They bombed enemy airdromes, damaging or destroying 23 planes on the ground and shooting down 19 in air battles over the river.

The Germans were also counter-attacking south of Gomel, in White Russia, where they were attempting to drive the Russians from the west bank of the Sozh River and relieve pressure on that important rail center. The Red Army troops stood firm, and then moved forward to strengthen their envelopment of the city, the communiqué said.

Balkans

Of Dodecanese Group Nazis Occupy Island

German troops have occupied the Dodecanese island of Simi, just north of Rhodes, the German news agency DNB said in a Berlin radiocast.

The radiocast said the island was "taken in battle from British troops," but did not give the date of occupation.

The Germans, meanwhile, were said to be pouring reinforcements into Belgrade in Yugoslavia to meet the menace of swift and sudden attack from irregulars in isolated battlegrounds through 800 miles of territory from the Istrian Peninsula south to the Greek Peloponnesus. One Cairo dispatch said the Quisling police chief of Belgrade had been assassinated by Patriots under the very noses of the Germans.

German press and radio reports said United Nations, forces were poised for thrusts into Yugoslavia and Greece. They said the Allies had established a number of jumping-off points on Aegean islands after the Italian capitulation and that Greece was a favorable target for Anglo-American amphibious warfare.

Greeks in London said German troops were moving back from the southern provinces in the Peloponnesus, taking hostages with them. The German commander in Thebes, north of Athens, was reported killed.

The Province of Thessaly in Central Greece saw fighting between German and Greek patriot forces in the Tempe Valley and German planes were machine-gunning villages in the Volos and Larisa areas west of Karditsa.

Street Fighting In Yugoslavia

In Yugoslavia, where General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was reported taking over the German command, street fighting was said to be enveloping Zenica, 140 miles west of Belgrade on the Bosnia River in what the Germans call the Bosnian Ruhr. Power stations and blast furnaces of the Krupp factories were reported destroyed when guerrillas smashed into the town four days ago.

In Eastern Bosnia other Yugoslav forces occupied the lumber industry center of Zivnica near Tuzla.

Yugoslav informants in London scoffed at reports that Josip [Tito] Broz, leader of the Partisans, and Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, the Government in exile's War Minister, were near a union of their armies.

"The two forces are further apart than they ever have been," Yugoslav leaders said. Nevertheless, Yugoslav officials in Cairo, where King Peter has gone to await an Allied offensive, branded as untrue a report that General Mikhailovitch had said his forces had not fought and would not until the United Nations landed divisions in Yugoslavia.

By a Staff Artist

Soviets Score in New Thrusts

Black arrows show where main Russian spearheads continue to push ahead in the face of powerful German resistance. The precarious position of the German garrison in the Crimea is plainly indicated by the reported assembling of a Russian attack force on the eastern side of the Kerch Straits and the progress of the Russian spearhead moving down the railroad to Melitopol from Zaporozhe.

Gdynia:

Harbor Area Wrecked Oct. 9

Swedish sailors who watched American heavy bombers attack the Polish Corridor port of Gdynia on Oct. 9 said the harbor area and part of the naval dockyards were wrecked by the rain of explosives.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators swept over the port for 20 minutes and were opposed by only two German fighter planes, they said.

Eyewitnesses said five of the eight ships sunk in the harbor were German, and that 15 or 16 damaged ships included warships as well as freighters.

A London dispatch to the official Polish telegraph agency quoted the Polish "underground" radio as saying that the five German ships sunk at Gdynia included a 10,000-ton pocket battleship.

The radiocast said the bombers wrecked Gdynia harbor and did considerable damage in the city itself.

Three of a number of German aircraft over Southeastern England and East Anglia during the night were shot down, the British announced.

Bombs dropped at scattered points caused some damage and a small number of casualties. Ground batteries went into action four times to drive off raiders approaching the East Coast.

New Britain:

Allies Pound Entire Island

New Britain, key Japanese position now exposed to possible invasion from the west by recent successes of Gen. Douglas MacArthur on near-by New Guinea, is undergoing an aerial pounding the length of its 370-mile-long crescent.

Rabaul, the mighty air fortress and big sea base on the eastern tip, has been ripped and torn by 350 tons of bombs in a single day.

Cape Hoskins' air strip for fighters and for fuelling long-range bombers from Rabaul has been reduced to rubble at the middle of the crescent.

At the western tip, the airdrome of Cape Gloucester, which is only 85 air-line miles from General MacArthur's nearest New Guinea base, has been blasted by 42 tons, a considerable weight for the size of the target.

The biggest force of bombers and fighters ever amassed in the Southwest Pacific hit Rabaul Oct. 12, destroying or rendering useless 177 planes and sinking more than 100 ships, ranging from destroyers to small harbor craft.

Cape Hoskins and Cape Gloucester were pounded the next day.

Supply Barges, Airdrome Hit

On Oct. 14, the day following that raid, Mitchells went in low along New Britain's western tip to spew their bulets into Japanese-occupied villages between Cape Gloucester and Sag Sag and wreck supply barges with their bombs. That same day, the Gasmata Airdrome on the southern shore was set ablaze by Liberators.

There was no mention of interception by Japanese planes in these latest raids, nor of any United Nations losses. Light anti-aircraft fire was met by the Liberators, Beauforts, and escorting P-38s over Cape Hoskins. Only five planes were lost out of the hundreds of planes which assaulted Rabaul Oct. 12.

The Allied communiqué also reported a 30-ton raid Oct. 14 on the Madang, New Guinea, area, where enemy stores and two fighter planes were wiped out. Less than 40 miles southwest of Madang, Australians are fighting their way along the Ramu Valley in a campaign which already has cost the Japanese more than 400 slain soldiers.

Meanwhile, from Pearl Harbor comes word that Japan's equatorial outpost of Makin, more than 2,000 miles southwest of Hawaii, was bombed Oct. 13 for the second time in less than a month by American planes which took off from undisclosed land bases.

The seaplane base on the enemy's northernmost island in the Gilberts was the target of Navy Liberators, Pearl Harbor Headquarters announced succinctly. The announcement supplied no details other than that the raiding force was small and returned to its land base without loss.

China:

Japanese Take Town in Yunnan

Japanese troops are driving forward west of the Salween River in Yunnan Province and have captured the town of Pienma, the Chinese High Command said.

It was believed that not less than 10,000 Japanese were taking part in the drive, presumably aimed at forcing the Chinese back across the Salween River to offset a United Nations thrust at the town of Myitkyina in Northern Burma, a vital point in any attempt to reopen a land route from India into China.

Nazi Defense in Europe Trades Space for Time

Continued from Page 1

in the form of a protecting screen of Flying Fortresses equipped with nothing but guns—so heavily equipped that they become not bombers at all but huge fighter planes which might be called "flying battleships." These attempt to absorb the fighter plane attacks and protect the core of the formation consisting of bombers carrying the designed load of bombs.

And there are hints that the new B-22—the super "Flying Fortress," whose epecifications are still a deep military secret—is already in action, or if not, about ready to enter the battle.

Against this the German has massed increasing numbers of fighters turned out by an aircraft industry which has almost entirely abandoned production of bombers itself in the desperate urge to defend Germany from the air blow and which are armed with the new German rocket gun.

The race is reaching a tense stage. There is no sign of lagging on either side. Losses are staggering to the Germans as well as to the Allies. It cost them an estimated 104 fighters to bring down those 60 of the American bombers, and that is a price which is dangerously high for them. How soon one side or the other will begin to lag is the vital question which none can anticipate. In fact, we may not be able to detect that moment when it comes.

Some Conditions Reversed

The battle of Britain was a similarly fought struggle in which both sides, finding themselves almost evenly matched, fought to the point of exhaustion, the Germans calling it quits only a matter of hours before the British themselves would probably have been forced to give in.

Some of the conditions are reversed now. German fighters go up and many a pilot bales out of a flaming plane to fly again the next day. Allied bomber crews often bale out too, as the Germans once did over Britain, only to enter a prison camp and wait there for the end of the war a total loss to Allied air power.

In this battle of the air the Germans can no more afford to give up than the British could in 1940 and 1941. Their land fronts are worthless to them if they lose the battle of the air. So we see them whittling down the amount of air support for their troops in Russia and Italy week by week in order that more may be thrown into the great air struggle, and as a result being forced to give up land positions which they would otherwise have perhaps attempted to hold.

This is more true in Russia than perhaps it is in Italy. In the latter zone their front is still a dangerously exposed salient jutting out in the middle of a water area completely dominated by Allied sea power and increasingly under threat of flank attack by Allied air power. The Allies will soon have usable air bases on Corsica from which to threaten the western flank of the whole German position in Italy. The Germans unquestionably have always regarded Southern and Central Italy as an area for delaying retreats, not for an attempt to stabilize the front.

Renewal of Attack

The Russian front is different. The tone of public statements in Berlin during the week of lull between the Russian achievement of the Dnieper line and the renewal of the attack across it indicated a general expectation in the German High Command that they could stabilize the front at the Dnieper and hold that line throughout the winter.

The renewal of the Russian attack obviously was as great a surprise to them as it was to British and American observers. We can assume that they hoped to hold it and even to be able to shift strength from that front to the west. Perhaps the shift was sufficiently under way to constitute one explanation of the success of the renewed Russian attack.

The Germans would most certainly have made a longer stand on the Dnieper had their ground troops been granted more air cover. Almost unbelievably low figures are now being quoted for German air strength on the Russian front—some reports putting it as low as 500 planes. And they would be achieving more success in their delaying action in Italy with air support which has become almost nonexistent.

Air Cover Lacking

The absence of that air support for the two German ground fronts is revealing evidence of how powerfully the combined Anglo-American air forces are conducting the experiment which Prime Minister Churchill forecast when on May 30 of this year, in discussing the question whether the use of air power could bring about the collapse of Germany, he said:

"Well, there is certainly no harm in finding out."

Allied air forces are finding out. By threatening to cripple German war industry they have forced the Luftwaffe to battle. It must either fight or find its source of power strangled behind it. It is fighting back with every ounce of strength it has left. It has been sucked in from the land fronts and drawn aloft into the air over Germany itself in the greatest, most fateful and most decisive battle of this whole war.

Allied Raid on Rabaul Opens Big Pacific Area

Continued from Page 1

nese defenses within easy range from several different points.

In the New Georgia group with Kolombangara and Vella Lavella cleared of the enemy, Bougainville Island from north to south is open to heavy aerial attack.

With Rabaul wrecked, this island becomes a precarious outpost with little chance of obtaining replacements of aircraft that have suffered so heavily in Allied raids on the Kahili airdrome.

At Kiriwina and Woodlark Island General MacArthur's air force can stretch out and strike whenever necessary anywhere along the south coast of New Britain.

From the recently acquired bases in Huon Gulf, Cape Gloucester, Wittu Islands, Madang, and Wewak lie open to Allied escorted bombers.

What is still more interesting is that, taking Rabaul as a center, an arc of 300 miles or less would include everyone of the Allied forward airfields from Vella Lavella to Finschhafen.

For this reason the Japanese cannot feel that last Thursday's blitz on Rabaul was a flash in the pan. They must know that it is now possible for the Allies to repeat the dose time and again. In fact, what has happened at Wewak, is now possible at Rabaul.

The Japanese attempts at the former place to maintain themselves has cost them more than 500 planes and many ships in less than three months, and even so these sacrifices haven't got them anywhere in particular. The Japanese will now have to decide whether they can afford to run similar risks at Rabaul.

There have been 122 previous raids on Rabaul, starting from April, 1942, and ending, excluding last Tuesday's blitz, in July this year.

All except three of these have been night raids. Nothing else has been possible, taking into account the risks to be run and the strength of the air force available.

Constant Pressure

The raids have served the useful purpose of maintaining constant pressure on this base and at the same time exacting a certain amount of loss on the enemy. They, however, achieved no major strategic victory.

All that is now changed. Rabaul has become a wasting, if not a wasted, asset to the Japanese.

This then puts a new complexion on the whole position in the Southwest Pacific. The main pillar upon which Japan's power rested is cracked and can now be made to crumble quickly.

The consequences are far-reaching. If the enemy cannot use Rabaul to pump strength into the outer limbs of his defences east and southeast of it the prospects for these Japanese outposts become increasingly forlorn.

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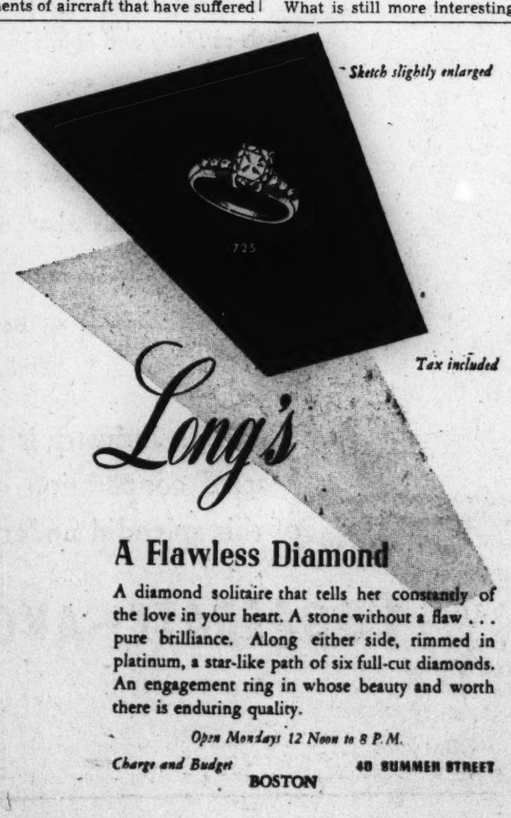
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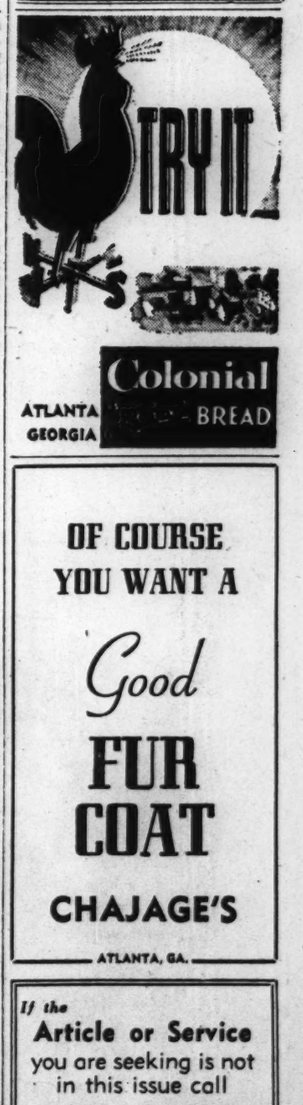

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Partial Text of Willkie's Political Address Delivered in St. Louis

GOP Leader Opens Campaign With Demand for a Change

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16 (AP)—The following is a partial text of an address by Wendell L. Willkie prepared for delivery in the Opera House, Kiel Municipal Auditorium, here, last night:

For nearly 12 years now we have lived under the Presidency of one man and under the Administration of one group. We are faced with the prospect of being asked to continue that man and that group in power for another four years.

Irrespective of the abilities or motives of the individuals involved, such continuance of power is hazardous to the perpetuation of free government. For 150 years the people have instinctively known this. And the people have been right. For power so long held breeds within itself certain abuses which will ultimately destroy a democratic society. The individuals who hold it inevitably come sincerely to believe that they alone possess the requisite knowledge to govern the people. All other men because they cannot be possessed of certain detailed knowledge seem to them unqualified. Even potential leaders in their own party seem to them pigmies.

A few days ago, for example, the State Department published a white paper of black record. It showed that our representatives abroad saw and told our Government of the growing menace of Japan and Germany, of the danger that one or both might strike the United States and involve us in war. But this information was not imparted to our people, apparently on the assumption that diplomacy must be secret. Yet all the concealment and appeasement through fear of aggravation delayed the menace not one jot. The only result was that we, as a nation, remained unwarned and unprepared. Meanwhile, our Congress conducted munitions investigations while our President signed futile Neutrality Acts.

People Have Rights

Perhaps if the people had been given the facts which it is now apparent the Administration possessed, they would have, as usual, been wiser than their leaders. Perhaps many of the billions wasted by the Administration between 1932 and 1940 might have given necessary employment and at the same time built a great armed force which would have stopped those marauders in their tracks. And perhaps today if the Administration would give us the facts about our diplomatic relations with Great Britain, and Russia, and China, and France, and Italy, the people would come to a wiser conclusion than their leaders will reach behind closed doors.

In the United States the people have the right to make the decision. As it stands, we were unprepared mentally and physically for Pearl Harbor and now we are being left similarly unprepared for what will come after the war. And this is on the principle power always assumes: that it knows best what is good for the people and that when it needs the votes of the people it is justified in using pressures and propaganda to lead them to its way of thinking.

The Administration plays the agencies of public information like an accordion—it saturates our newsreels, our radio programs, it manipulates the relase of the news to suit its purposes and censors opinion in hundreds of subtle and little known ways.

And those who gather round and constitute the palace guard, knowing that obscurity will be their lot when change comes, use the multiple powers of Government to perpetuate the leader from whom their importance stems.

Now even if I agree with all the policies of an administration that has held such power for so long, I would think it vital to terminate that power. And, since I disagree with many of the policies, both domestic and foreign, of the Government that presently holds such power, I am dedicated to the removal from office of the man and the group who exercise it.

Broad Terms

Let me say first: of one thing I am sure, the Republican Party will not deserve leadership and cannot win if it merely attempts to coalesce under its banners the various negative groups within the country. Nor can it afford in formulating its policies to yield to the special pleas of self-interested economic pressure groups. It must find its strength not, as does the present Administration, in dividing and ruling, but in a national policy that unifies the people. It must seek to make America after this war is over, a land of ever expanding opportunity — opportunity not just for a few top men to make their fortunes with the help of all other men, but opportunity for every man to work, to develop his abilities, and to receive the rewards of his effort, economic, social or political. In other words, a society in which every man is guaranteed a job and the chance to get ahead.

And now let me suggest in broad terms of some of the measures for which the Republican Party must stand in order to bring about expanding opportunity for every American.

First: While we are engaged in this war to which we have dedicated all our resources and our lives, we must insist that those in power eliminate every wasteful, socially unnecessary expenditure of the people's money so that the people themselves, when the war is won, may have in their hands the seed corn from which the crop of tomorrow can grow. And after the war is over, though taxes on inheritances must be maintained, taxes on income must be modified so that there is left the incentive to individuals whether it be men who labor or farm or are in business, to plant the crops of production and enterprise.

Second: We should demand the enforcement of present laws and, if necessary, the passage of additional laws to make our enterprise system completely competitive—and this irrespective of whose toes are tramped upon. Where enterprise, whether by necessity or by default, excludes competition, such enterprise must be regulated in the interest of the people.

Third: The adoption of a wise labor policy is of the utmost importance. It must not be in the punitive spirit of the Southern Democrats' Smith-Connally Act. Nor do we want a policy like the present one that divides our country into warring factions or labor leaders and business executives, forcing each to jockey for power and struggle to convert political parties to its purpose. We must, of course, recognize the fact that men who work and do not own have no adequate economic and social protection except in their collective strength. And we must see to it that that strength is not taken away from them.

Fourth: Our agriculture policy should not be based upon the Administration's doctrine of scarcity during the years of the great depression nor upon its paternalistic, petty interferences, its manipulated and distorted markets in these war days of unlimited demand and higher prices. Ours must be a far-seeing policy recognizing the necessity for soil conservation and the fact that the real hope of the farmer lies not in an economy of scarcity but in expanding markets.

Justus, Sioux City Journal

Selling a Best Seller

Crowd at Meeting Shouts for More

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16

When Wendell Willkie concluded his 35-minute prepared address here last night his audience demonstrated for several minutes with shouts for more.

Finally he stepped to the microphone and said:

"I appreciate more than I can tell your wonderful reception. These things I have talked about I believe in as deeply as life itself. And for these things I expect to fight and fight to the very end."

He stood on a chair and waved to the crowd, then shook hands with individuals who crowded to the platform as he walked to the exits.

'Internationalist'

Fifth: We recognize that violent swings in the economic cycle with all of the attendant distresses and suffering are largely the result of the fluctuation in durable goods expenditures—as in the building and enlargement of industrial plants, railroads, utilities and public improvements. A method of cooperative effort between industry and government must be found for the more orderly, long-time adjustment of these expenditures.

You have heard men, who like to stencil other men into categories, call me an internationalist. And with the word they try to give the implication that I am thereby less an American. I do believe deeply in international co-operation, not because I love America less but because I love her more—the America of well-being, of jobs, of opportunity, of ideals, and of free men. And I know that the very existence of these things in America in the future depends upon our finding a method of co-operation with the other nations in the world. Co-operation in order that there may be peace in the world; that we and the other great powers may not waste the substance of the people in building rival impregnable defenses; that unnecessary and artificial trade barriers and tariffs may be broken down; that a monetary standard may be recognized around which the currencies of the world can be stabilized.

I know that we will never get there if we start by making exclusive offensive and defensive alliances between any two of the principal allies, or by indicating that we prefer to make offensive or defensive alliances with one rather than another of our major allies. Such alliances will but divide, not unite the world. They will in the end originate wars on such a scale that no organization of the nations can possibly stop them.

I know we will never get there if America tries to play a hand at the old game of power politics—a game which is played always at the price of permanent peace and a game which we will find ourselves inept and frustrated. Another thing I know. In all our dealings with those of the conquered countries of Europe, with our potential friends and, when the war is over, with our vanquished enemies, we must encourage and seek to work exclusively with the forces that are neither Nazi-tainted nor Fascist-stained.

And this I know also. Although America, with all the other nations united on a common ground must be willing to agree to bear its share in any military effort to prevent or repel aggression, the exercise of military power and force alone is not the full or final answer. It never has been. The real foundation of peace and development must be economic.

Turn to America

And there is finally the fact that any plan for peace with half a chance of success must be built on a world basis.

I can testify from personal observation that all the world turns to America for leadership. Therefore, tentatively, hopefully, I should like to see this country exercise its utmost qualities of leadership and moral force to bring Great Britain, Russia, China, and the United States to a point of understanding where they will make a joint declaration of intention as a preliminary to forming a common council of the United Nations and other friendly Nations and eventually of all nations. Out of the practice of co-operation and out of the substance of agreement will come our own only chance to realize man's hope of peace.

These are my deep and strong beliefs. It's anyone's privilege to fit me into any category he wishes. That's relatively unimportant. The question of real concern is: What will be the position of the Republican Party as expressed both in its platform and in its leadership in 1944?

Recently at Mackinac Island, a selected committee chosen by the National Chairman passed a resolution which stated:

"We must do our full share in a program for permanent peace among nations . . . we consider it our duty to declare our approval of . . . responsible participation by the United States in a postwar cooperative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world."

Twenty-five years ago at the end of the first World War our country and our party were faced with a situation similar, but less complicated. Its convention adopted a resolution drawn by Elihu Root. He too, incidentally, was dubbed an internationalist.

After adopting that resolution the Republican Party accepted as a leader, and elected, a candidate who, when in power, turned away from the clear import of that resolution.

The people of America have that example fully in mind. They are watching with an eye of close scrutiny the Republican Party today. They are tired and disillusioned with their present leadership. They would like to turn to the Republican Party. But they are resolved that this country will co-operate and co-operate effectively with the other nations of the world that their sons may never again be needlessly slaughtered and that peace may be preserved for their own economic well-being and for the economic well-being of mankind. They will never elect as President a candidate who hedges or qualifies, or whose record is ambiguous, or one concerning whose position they have the slightest doubt on this, the basic issue of our day.

But once the Republican Party convinces the American people of its sincerity in advocating real international participation, I am confident that the people will recognize and support this party as the party of the future. For in our party there are able men, there are the progressive traditions, there are the dynamic policies capable of revolutionizing the outlook of mankind. It is our task to arouse the mighty efforts and enterprises of our people and through these to make peace a reality for men and women everywhere in term of work and trade, reward, and human hope.

If the Party selects from among its many able men, as its candidate for President in 1944, a man whose record leaves no doubt that he is qualified for the leadership of such a cause, I will, of course, support him.

And it is unthinkable that the Party will select any other kind.

Willkie Launches Campaign; Puts Faith in People's Rule

Continued from Page 1

mon council of the United Nations."

He opposed an Anglo-American alliance as calculated to "divide, not unite the world."

Exclusive offensive and defensive alliances between any two of the principal Allies, he held, "will in the end originate wars on such scale that no organization of the nations can possibly stop them."

At different points in his St. Louis opener, Mr. Willkie dealt with one of the queries which have been uppermost in the minds of many Republican politicians, namely, would he support the nominee of the convention regardless of who it was?

Mr. Willkie said yes, substantially, yes, conditionally, but not yes, unequivocally.

He said that he was "dedicated to the removal from office" of President Roosevelt and the group who exercise power around him.

He added to this a moment later by declaring: "I believe that the only instrumentality that can be used to end that power is the Republican Party."

Referring again at the end of his address to the necessity of the G. O. P. leaders persuading the nation of the solidness of its peace purposes, he said:

"But once the Republican Party convinces the American people of its sincerity in advocating real international participation, I am confident that the people will recognize and support this party as the party of the future. For in our party there are able men, there are the progressive traditions, there are the dynamic policies capable of revolutionizing the outlook of mankind.

"It is our task to arouse the mighty efforts and enterprises of our people, and through those to make peace a reality for men and women everywhere in terms of work and trade, reward and human hope."

Then came Mr. Willkie's qualification.

"If," he said, "the party selects from among its many able men, as its candidate for President in 1944, a man whose record leaves no doubt that he is qualified for the leadership of such a cause, I will, of course, support him."

"And it is unthinkable," he concluded, "that the party will select any other kind."

Hat-in-Ring Speech

Unquestionably this was a hat-in-the-ring speech. There has been no doubt in the minds of correspondents that Mr. Willkie was going to toss it there, but this was the toss.

It can hardly fail to have the effect of smoking the other potential Republican aspirants from under cover and forcing their candidacies more into the open. Mr. Willkie is off around the bend of the preconvention race and all but Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, who will take the nomination only if he doesn't have to run for it, the other candidates will soon have to enter the lists.

From last night's speech it seems clear that Mr. Willkie does not intend to rely particularly on negative criticism of the Roosevelt Administration but rather intends to develop something approaching a "Willkie platform" which he hopes to persuade the G. O. P. convention to embrace.

He offered five planks in that platform last night, and it is evident that more are to come. They were these:

1. Wasteful and socially unnecessary expenditure by the Government should be stopped without delay, and after the war is over taxes on income should be modified so that "there is left the incentive to individuals . . . to plant the crops of production and enterprise."

2. Present laws must be enforced and others added, if necessary, "to make our enterprise system completely competitive." This would appear to put Mr. Willkie against undue restraints on trade by industry as well as by Government regulation.

3. Complete recognition that men who work, and do not own, have no adequate economic and social protection except in their collective strength. Make labor an essential part of Government so that "labor will share the responsibility and the results."

4. Prove that "the real hope of the farmer lies not in an economy of scarcity, but in expanding markets."

5. Do not accept the business cycle as inevitable. Swings in the economic cycle are "largely the result of the fluctuation in durable goods expenditures. A method of co-operative effort between industry and Government must be found for the more orderly, long-term adjustment of these expenditures."

Mr. Willkie said that he disagreed with the Administration "on many policies, both domestic and foreign."

Willkie Supports Testing of Ideas By Free Debate

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16 (AP)—Speaking off-the-record at a private luncheon, Wendell L. Willkie dealt rather explicitly yesterday with the points raised in a controversial questionnaire submitted to him recently by Missouri Republican leaders.

He was introduced at the luncheon by Edgar M. Queeny, St. Louis chemical manufacturer, one of the authors of the questionnaire which sought a detailed recital of Mr. Willkie's views on international collaboration and other postwar problems.

At a press conference earlier in the day, Mr. Willkie referred directly to one of the questions: "Do you believe that it is desirable for America to permit flooding our country with alien ideas?"

He said the glory of America is that it is a free country where men can take their ideas "to the market place and test them."

"I am not afraid of examining any idea," he declared, "our democratic form of government is strong enough to stand discussion of all ideas."

"I have an obsession for civil liberties," he said. "The test of a man's belief is whether he has the courage to defend the man with whom he most thoroughly disagrees."

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Fresh Values

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE FOURTH chapter of Mark's Gospel (verse 40) it is related that Jesus, after quieting the storm on the Sea of Galilee, said to his disciples, "Why are ye so fearful? how is it that ye have no faith?" Might not the same question be put to many of us today in the midst of a world chaos and confusion that would tend to darken thought and bring doubt and fear?

One who was praying earnestly for a larger, more assured faith was blessed by another message from the Master (Luke 16:10): "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much." A sincere effort was then made to recognize the presence and might of God in small things as well as in great, and with comforting results. The ever-operative law of God embraces the smallest details of our daily living, and we can prove that this is so, whether this law is used to clear up something comparatively trivial, or in a situation tremendously vital and far-reaching.

* * *

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 96) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces." These words cause us to look around us, as well as at the trail we have followed in our human history.

Surely the commercial and mechanical developments in our age have been amazing, but in considering these one realizes that Spirit, or Mind, which is always above and surrounding every right activity, often has been lost sight of. These wonderful inventions and discoveries have created, not unnaturally, a human pride in what seemed to be the achievements of mortal man in a material world. But now, despite all the mechanical powers and conveniences which we use and enjoy, mankind is awakening during the present stress to the fact that, after all, the things that are unseen alone are eternal. Thus the human heart, bewildered and stunned by the unforeseen events of today, is crying to God to save the world. Out of the present conflict must needs come a great spiritual alertness that alone can arouse mankind from the darkening mesmerism of a false sense of life, wholly material and dependent upon material man and material inventions.

Those of us who have learned something of the clear, unequivocal guidance of the Master, as practically and wisely interpreted for us by Mrs. Eddy, are being saved from false gods and doleful whisperings through constantly seeking to know the only true God, and to live whatever knowledge we may have acquired. This should be our chief aim day by day.

Paul writes (Romans 13:1), "The powers that be are ordained of God." Is there any other authority?

In speaking of the dominant, mortal sense of success and accomplishment, Oliver Wendell Holmes writes in his brief essay on Emerson, "Success, in the vulgar sense, is but the gaining of money and position;" and noticeably since his day has this sort of thing grown rapidly to be a crowning ambition in earthly living. Jesus asked (Mark 8:36), "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" Do not these words come back to us in these days with new significance? Do they not rouse in us the same determination that animated Paul to "press toward the mark"?

* * *

Thousands are seeing today, perhaps as never before, the utter fallacy of worshiping the popular idols of what is called modern civilization. We long to turn aside from the rush, strife, and confusion of modern living to find rest and peace. This can be found only in the consciousness of the actual, spiritual world of God's creating, and a strong, positive understanding of His ever-presence in the thought and lives of us all, even unto the end of the material world.

God help us, that we may help each other to look above the earth to the realm of God! One coming in contact with many airmen was deeply impressed with their eagerness to fly, and he questioned many of them as to their reasons for such strong inclinations skyward. Invariably the reply was, "We love to get away from the earth." That in itself may seem a rebuke to the emptiness of human living and its earthward gravitation. Those who are likewise seeking to "get away from the earth" do so because they need fresh inspiration.

Faith involves co-operation with the Father. Without work, activity, and accomplishment, what incentive have we to press on to a realization of ultimate perfection? When belief becomes knowing, and hence a positive conviction, one can indeed move mountains of difficulties.

Right, or spiritual, thinking brings to light the man of God. Look up beyond the earth shadows and anticipate the highest good. Have faith in man, and you will have the God-given ability to do the work at hand.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WINDMILLS IN HOLLAND": *A Painting by Claude Monet*

DURING THE Franco-Prussian War, the French painter, Claude Monet, was painting in Argenteuil. He betook himself speedily to Amsterdam where he remained for the duration of the war, painting canals and windmills. Other painters escaped service, among them Cézanne, Pissarro, and Renoir. Courbet, on the other hand, was elected a member of the Paris Commune, and Manet served as officer in the National Guard.

Claude Monet was one of the great Impressionists. Painting outdoors, he concluded from long observation that all visible things resolved themselves into surface patterns, the character of which was qualified by atmospheric conditions and ever-changing light. As years passed by, he found he could achieve this transitory surface effect by "breaking" up color and applying it in small strokes.

The Dutch windmills provided Monet with subjects of definitive line pattern, and sharp silhouette. His later pictures are more sheer, dissolving into the encompassing atmosphere.

D. A.

Winter Was In

Winter was in last night,
I saw it in the cold, gray light
Of dawn, down at the pond;
A glaze of ice had caught a frond
Of fern. It held it fast
Until the morning sun had passed
The hills and risen high
And warming in the autumn sky.

W. HARRISON BREWER

You First Take a Part Of the Sea

IN ONE OF THE booklets issued by the Netherlands Government an Englishman when speaking of the prowess and determination of the Netherlanders expressed himself in the following terms: "Wonderful people you are. You begin by taking a part of the sea, build a dike around it. You pump out the water and get a *polder*. Having done that, you dig a canal through the *polder* and the work is not complete before you have built a bridge in order that you may pass over the canal." . . .

In the seventeenth century the work of draining lakes and wresting land from the sea by means of dikes and pumping was seriously and systematically undertaken. In north Holland, with funds provided by stock companies headed by such men as Usselincx and other enterprising Zeeland and Flemish refugees, who also figured so prominently in the West India Company, money was made by selling lands recovered by such reclamation works. These parcels of land were then called *polders* or drained marshes. . . .

This *poldering* or draining took its rise in the days of Charlemagne and on a much larger scale with the advent of the windmill, which had been brought to Holland during the Crusades. The inventive Netherlander, who improved upon what he borrowed, began to perfect this contraption to make it applicable to the Lowlands in a big way. He enlarged the size of the arms and wheels and also made the interior a place for storage and for human habitation. He also added the device of the rolling top which enabled the men draining the land to catch the wind. Then, with dikes having been rude and unscientific, hydraulic engineering took its rise. Not only were the canals surrounding the dikes and *polders* improved, but pile drivers came into use for the sinking of whole forests of trees with their heads downward. Thus the draining and drying of acres with the aid of these windmills was made much more effective.—From "Crossroads of the Zuider Zee," by HENDRIK DE LEEUW. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Nieuwe Waarden

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

IN HET VIERDE hoofdstuk van het Evangelie van Markus (vers 40) wordt vermeld, dat Jezus, nadat hij den storm op de Zee van Galiléa had gestild, tot zijn discipelen zeide: „Wat zijt gij zoo vreesachtig? Hoe hebt gij geen geloof?" Zou dezelfde vraag niet even goed aan velen onzer gesteld kunnen worden, nu wij ons te midden van een wereld in beroering en verwarring bevinden, waardoor onze gedachten wellicht beneveld en van twijfel en vrees vervuld zijn?

Iemand, die eens met ernst om een grooter en vaster Godsvertrouwen bad, werd door een der andere uitspraken van den Meester zeer bemoedigd: „Die getrouw is in het minste, die is ook in het groote getrouw" (Luc. 16:10). Daarna legde hij er zich ijverig op toe, zoowel in kleine als in groote zaken, de tegenwoordigheid en macht Gods te erkennen, hetgeen een zeer vertroostende uitwerking had. De altijd werkende wet van God omvat zelfs de geringste bijzonderheden van ons dagelijksch leven en wij kunnen dit bewijzen, hetzij wij deze wét op een (vergelijkenderwijze gesproken) onbeduidend geval of wel op iets van buitengewoon en verstrekkend belang toepassen.

Op blz. 96 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] schrijft Mary Baker Eddy: „Deze stoffelijke wereld gaat nu reeds het strijdperk voor de met elkaar in botsing komende krachten worden." Indachtig aan deze woorden moeten wij wel om ons heen kijken en het spoor opmerken, dat wij in onze menschelijke geschiedenis hebben gevolgd.

De vooruitgang op het gebied van den handel en in de werktuigkunde is in dezen tijd ongetwijfeld verbazingwekkend, doch als wij eens onze gedachten hierover laten gaan, zullen wij moeten toegeven, dat men daarbij den Geest, of het Gemoed dat altijd iedere ware werking omsluit, uit het oog heeft verloren. Deze merkwaardige uitvindingen en ontdekkingen hebben (wat nog al natuurlijk is) den hoogmoed der menschen opgewekt, zoodat zij nu trotsch zijn op de schijnbaar grootsche daden van den sterfelijken mensch in een stoffelijke wereld. Toch, ondanks alle mechanische krachten en geriefelijkheden waarvan wij nu gebruik maken en die ons leven veraangenamen, zijn de menschen door hun tegenwoordige ellende tot het besef gekomen, dat ten slotte de dingen die niet gezien kunnen worden, alleen eeuwig zijn. Verschrikt en verslagen door de onvoorziene gebeurtenissen van onzen tijd roept het hart der menschheid dan ook tot God uit om de wereld te redden. Als gevolg van den huidigen strijd zullen de menschen noodzakelijkerwijs tot een groote, geestelijke waakzaamheid opgewekt worden—het eenige, dat hen kan wakker schudden uit de duisternis van het hypnotisme, waarmede het verkeerde begrip van het leven, als zijnde geheel en al stoffelijk en afhankelijk van een stoffelijken mensch en van stoffelijke uitvindingen, allen mesmeriseert.

Wij, die reeds eenigermate bekend zijn met de heldere en ondubbelzinnige leiding van den Meester, zooals die ons door Mrs. Eddy op practische en begrijpelijke wijze is uitgelegd, zullen van alle afgoden dezer wereld en van hun terneerdrukkende inblazingen worden gered, indien wij maar voortdurend trachten den eenig waren God te leeren kennen en in overeenstemming met de kennis, zoodoende reeds verkregen, willen leven. Dag aan dag moet dit ons hoofddoel zijn. Paulus schrijft: „De machten die daar zijn, die zijn van God geordineerd" (Rom. 13:1). Is er eenig andere overheid?

Sprekende over het alomheerschende, sterfelijke begrip van succes en welslagen, schrijft Oliver Wendell Holmes in zijn korte schets van Emerson: „In de volkstaal beteekent succes niet anders dan het winnen van geld en rank," en het is opmerkelijk, hoe snel sedertdien deze vorm van succes voor velen de alles overheerschende eerzucht in hun aardsche bestaan is geworden. Jezus stelde de vraag: „Wat baat het een mensch de geheele wereld te winnen en zijne ziel schade te doen lijden?" (Marc. 8:36, N. V.). Spreken deze woorden in dit uur niet met een nieuwe beteekenis tot ons? Wekken zij in ons niet dezelfde vastberadenheid op, die ook Paulus aanspoorde om „naar het doel" (N. V.) te jagen?

Duidelijker dan ooit te voren zien duizenden heden, hoe gruwelijk zij misleid zijn geworden door de volksafgoden der zoogenaamde moderne beschaving te aanbidden. Wij verlangen niets liever dan ons van al het gejacht, van den strijd en de verwarring van het hedendaagsche leven af te wenden, ten einde rust en vrede te vinden. Deze kunnen echter alleen door ons gevonden worden, als wij ons van de werkelijke, geestelijke wereld, die door God is geschapen, bewust worden—als ons aller denken en leven op een standvastig en positief begrijpen van Zijn alomtegenwoordigheid berusten en als wij hierin tot aan het einde van de stoffelijke wereld toe standhouden.

Moge God ons helpen, zoodat wij elkander kunnen helpen om, hoog boven de aarde uit, naar het koninkrijk Gods uit te zien! Iemand, die veel in aanraking kwam met de manschappen van de luchtstrijdmacht, was diep getroffen door de vurigheid van hun verlangen om te gaan vliegen en onveranderlijk, als hij nu den een, dan den ander vroeg naar de reden van zijn sterke voorliefde voor het luchtruim, was het antwoord: „Wij zijn zoo blijde aan de aarde te ontkomen." Dit alleen schijnt al een afdoende critiek van het ledige van het menschelijk bestaan en zijn aantrekking tot het aardsche. Anderen, die eveneens wenschen „aan de aarde te ontkomen", zijn zich van dit verlangen bewust, omdat zij nieuwe bezieling dienen te ontvangen.

Godsvertrouwen sluit samenwerking met den Vader in. Zouden wij, zonder werk, zonder bezigheden en voltooiing, wel den noodigen prikkel gevoelen om met alle macht door te zetten, tot wij de volstrekte volmaaktheid ten volle beseffen? Als ons geloof tot weten overgaat en dus positieve overtuiging wordt, zullen wij inderdaad bergen moeilijkheden kunnen verzetten. Juist, of geestelijk denken brengt den mensch Gods aan het licht. Kijk boven de schaduwen der aarde uit en verwacht het hoogste goed. Heb geloof in „den mensch" en gij zult de door God geschonken bekwaamheid bezitten om het reeds voor de hand liggende werk te volbrengen.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Sunflower-Gold

With sunflower-gold
And sumac-red,
October's wind embroiders old designs
Upon the dusty velvet of brown fields
And hills.

E. E. L.

The Forgotten Uniform

HE MARCHES twelve to fourteen miles a day, carrying a fifty-pound pack. His uniform has seen service in the country through war and through peace; but he gets no medals or salutes, nor has he ever been decorated with the Croix de Guerre or immortalized in stone.

He knows everyone along his route—their joys and miseries, their hopes and fears. He affects the destinies of us all. He brings our sweetheart, our son, and our friend to the door. Sometimes he's the only daily visitor, and often the only person to break up the monotony of an interminable period. Between the boys overseas and their waiting families, he's the one link. He's our most faithful public servant. In certain districts, he's so punctual that we set our clocks by him. He plods through the heat and the cold, through thunderstorms and blizzards.

He is—our postman!

* * *

In some parts of America, he still delivers mail on horseback. In pioneer days, he drove an ox-team over the vast plains of the West. And until the nineties, when the construction of the railroad changed the aspect of life, he walked along the wild, trackless southeast coast barefoot. His route over the Florida beaches constituted the better part of a hundred-mile stretch. Year in and year out, he averaged almost seven thousand miles, delivering the mail between Miami and Palm Beach, generally under a broiling sun and occasionally through hurricanes.

We've become blasé about the colossal miracle involved in sending communications with speed, certainty, and security to all parts of the world. Many of us don't even realize the work that the Post Office does for the price of that two- or three-cent stamp which we slap on our envelope—fifteen to twenty handlings for every piece of mail and all for a few pennies!

The postman is our best friend. Where he's been stopping at our door once or twice a day for eighteen or twenty years, we've come to know him almost as well as the members of our family. If we're expecting a letter and tell him about it, he'll watch out for it. When we're in a hurry and head him off up the street, before he has time to reach our house, he'll set down his bag and patiently plow through bundles of letters tied with brown string.

For people living in the remote sections of the country—in solitary farm-houses, mountain huts, lumber camps, cowboy ranches—he often symbolizes the only contact with civilization. Even when cars went gaily skylarking over country roads, and gasoline flowed like water, the mailman's vehicle resembled that of a moving van. Today he's the school bus, passenger coach, errand boy, and mail carrier all wrapped into one.

* * *

Have you ever accompanied a rural letter-carrier in his jalopy up hill and down dale, and observed what his presence does for these country folk? You sit in the rear of the car, with parcels and mail bags heaped around you like bricks built around that unfortunate victim in Poe's "Cask of Amantillado."

At the first mailbox, where the little red flag stands upright, he pulls out letters to be mailed and pennies for postage, and then tosses in a long envelope from Washington, "Old Cowe's pension check!" he remarks. And you catch a fleeting glimpse of an elderly man's face at the window, where he waits every day for the mailman. At the next mailbox—a rusty tin one—he slips in the weekly Gazette with the comment: "The Warners can't read, but they like to look at the pictures."

"I suppose you read all the mail," you say teasingly.

"Not all." He grins. "Don't have time."

At the third mailbox, he leaves two letters. Emboldened by the neglect of correspondents, hornets have built a nest in this box. So you can measure the stir those two letters will arouse. When he gets to the next village, he stops at a railroad siding, backs his jalopy downhill with reckless assurance, and hops out to deliver a load of clanking milk cans at the little butter and egg store. Mothers and babes count on him as on the sun.

* * *

His arrival punctuates the day for all families living in secluded houses, where he leaves behind him a trail of cheer. A mother's eyes brighten at the sight of the airmail letter from Italy. She'd been waiting beside her fancy mailbox (probably built by her son—a bird-house affair with green-gray slate roof and painted windows). It's not hard to see what she feels as she tears open that long-looked-for letter. At the next farmhouse another woman waits for him, waving a $1 bill.

"Hello, Jim!" she hails him. "Will you get me a two-pound bag of wallpaper paste at Morton's? I want to finish doing my bedroom before snowfly! You can leave it tomorrow," and then she gives him a large suitbox to mail. The next mailbox is an antiquated one, weighted down by a stone. He stops to leave a small parcel. It rattles. "Marbles," he remarks with unerring judgment. "Must be young Willie's birthday." In the Jennings' mailbox, he places a letter with a Hollywood postmark. "That's for Hilda. She writes all the movie stars on pink stationery."

* * *

The rural letter-carrier may not even wear a uniform—that badge of service distinguishing him from the rest of us prosaic people. But, whether he's in uniform or ordinary clothes, wherever he brings glad tidings or sorrowful, in town or in the hinterland of America, he finds eager hands stretched out to take his gifts.

Postmen of America, we salute you!

CLARISSA LORENZ

An Artist's Garden

IF WE AGREE that an artist's choice of abode is significant—and for a landscape painter it cannot be otherwise, above all for one whose studio is the open air—it becomes necessary to describe for English readers the sort of country to which Monet was finally drawn. . . .

The house which he found was a very simple farmhouse standing some fifty yards back from the road. Behind it began the cultivated slope of the *coteau*. In front was an orchard stretching out on each side of the central path that led from the road to the front door. . . . These were the materials out of which in a few years Claude Monet had made his garden.

It began with the orchard, which gradually from rough grass was turned into a garden packed full of flowers. Some of the fruit trees were kept, of course, not only or mainly for their fruit: Monet loved blossoming trees more than anything and if there were ever rarities in his garden, they were of flowering shrubs. Otherwise, what he sought after and attained was a bewildering profusion of colour, not grouped in large contrasting masses as the usage is in France, but scattered broadcast. My first impression of it was of a space so filled with flowers that you could hardly put your hand between them, and all of them common free-flowering things; an artist's garden not a horticulturist's: what is more, the garden of an artist who sought chiefly for the flicker and brilliance of innumerable tiny points, a general iridescence of colour: in short, a Monet picture.

The general effect was that of a wheatfield in which poppies and blue corncockles and yellow marguerites have run wild in confusion. But a scrutiny shows how the whole was planned—and planned by Claude Monet, for his daughter-in-law who now occupies the house keeps the garden, as he willed, just as it was when he and she managed it together.

Naturally it was a slow creation: pictures of his mark stages in its development: for instance, when he came, a path led up to the house between a row of small pines, and the flower beds were arranged on each side of them. But these were soon taken away to make room for a succession of trellised arches which clambering roses would cover with innumerable bunches of light blossom. Monet never cared for big roses nor in general for big flowers; he wanted festoons, or upright regiments of brilliant little faces, throwing back the light of day in streams of pink or scarlet, blue or orange.

All the world can see this flowering garden of his, at a little distance; it is separated from the road by a low wall, surmounted by an iron railing, through which and through the broad gate of honest smithwork, all the world stares as it chooses.—From "Claude Monet and His Garden," by STEPHEN GWYNN. (New York: Macmillan.)

Windmill

As feet crossing a doorsill
wear it bare
the four sweeps of the windmill
flange the air.

Their measured stride and lifting
slowly pass;
between them clouds come shifting
over grass.

The doorsill of the ages
is the sky;
the windmill helps the present
one go by.

DAVID HUDSON

LE HERAUT DE LA SCIENCE CHRETIENNE
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1943

Russia Begins Reconstruction on Shambles Left by German Spoilers

Guerrillas Now Control Most of Greece; Hellenes Warn Italy's Debt Must Be Paid

All but big towns of only Balkan nation to stick with Allies are now in Patriot hands.

The story of Greece's heroic resistance to the Axis and its preparations to take its rightful place in the postwar world is told today in the third of a series of articles on the Balkans by J. Emlyn Williams, The Christian Science Monitor's veteran authority on Central and Southern European Affairs.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 16—The general conviction that war developments are pending in Greece recalls the fact that of all the Balkan countries, that country has remained most stanch in its co-operation with the Allies despite all its sufferings during the past 2½ years.

"No matter where the war is being fought, our people are at one with you now and till victory." These words of Panayotis Canell Opoulos, then Deputy Premier, in October, 1942, are no exaggeration of the attitude adopted by the overwhelming majority of the Greek people both at home and abroad.

With the exception of Athens and large towns like Salonika and Larissa, most of Greece appears now under the control of guerrilla forces. Liberated Greece—that is, guerrilla-controlled Greece, is said to include Roumeli, Thessaly, and central and west Macedonia. And the fact that for a long time now the guerrillas have been united in a federation called "The National Bands of Greece" and have organized the whole country into recognized divisions for military sabotage and patriotic activities indicates the united strength of the underground movement in the cause of national liberation.

Guerrilla Control

Sabotage, particularly on the main military routes, continues unabated. The extent to which the Greek guerrillas are in control is indicated in information early this summer that the Italians were reporting the loss of 200 men monthly in Greece.

The guerrillas, in fact, have been so successful that only recently they sent six special representatives to discuss the situation with King George and the Greek Government in Cairo. During that visit, they made two demands, which, however, were not accepted by the Government.

The first was that they should have three representatives in the Greek Government; the second that the Greek people required that a plebiscite of Greeks at home and abroad should decide beforehand whether King George should return to his homeland.

Political Differences

This second demand brings into the open the breach between the Greek right and left parties. It shows that while Greek resistance has united all sections of the population for liberation of their country, it has not abolished political differences. Undoubtedly, there is strong feeling among Greeks at home on this issue of republicanism versus monarchy. And it might be added that even monarchist sympathies feel keenly that King George must carry much responsibility for the Metaxas dictatorship which was operating when Greece was attacked by Italy.

As far as the Allies are concerned, it is essential that they should keep free from the appearance of seeking to influence internal Greek policy.

Other Greeks, especially some in exile, who are well qualified to pass judgment, are more concerned about preparations for postwar Greece which will deal with important economic and social issues fundamental to Greek recovery and independence. At the present time, economic conditions are appalling, food still is scarce and prices exorbitant, with uncontrolled inflation only avoided by the most ruthless tactics.

"Black Markets"

"Black markets" are everywhere and for a long time past the biggest benefiters from them have been the Germans. For they have benefited not only by obtaining foodstuffs, but also financially through manipulating prices.

When a small country like Greece has been the victim of a savage occupation, it is natural that confusion will follow, it is maintained, so that not only the problem of food but also that of economic reconstruction must be faced. For this the help of greater allies is need. One Greek statesman recently declared Greece would need first relief, then guarantees that it would not be called upon to experience a repetition of the present misery, and third that it would be provided with means of giving its peacetime population opportunities for an independent and higher standard of living.

In order to understand properly Greece's present heroic resistance it is necessary to recall its heroic previous resistance. In days when so many great epics of national heroism continue to pass before us, there is danger that events of less than three years ago may be forgotten and their significance obscured. But the glorious stand of that Greek army of 400,000 men which checked the Italian forces on the Albanian front and later was overcome by overwhelming German forces aided by Bulgar treachery was a turning point in this war.

Axis Delayed by Greeks

For Greek resistance undoubtedly held up fully prepared Axis plans for both a German attack on Russia and a German-Italian attack upon Egypt. In this latter case, the Greek mainland and Greek islands were intended as jumping-off grounds. Looking back, it is clear that had Greece not stood firm, the slender British force at that time in the Middle East might have been completely encircled.

Britain did what it could at that time, but the token expeditionary force of 60,000 men could not turn the tables. Yet the Greeks fought on. For this the Axis took terrible vengeance. It established the Bulgars in Greece's northern provinces and carried through German-Italian occupation which resulted in mass starvation throughout the urban population of Greece of which the world even now does not know full details.

What would have been the present situation had it not been for the help of the International Red Cross, particularly Canadian supplies and neutral help, especially Swedish and Swiss, it is impossible to imagine.

Nazi Acts of Repression

The Germans left little doubt about their anger at seeing their plans of bigger conquest frustrated by Greece. There followed installation of a despised government of "Quislings," execution of hostages, deportations to concentration camps in Italy, and repression of every vestige of freedom throughout Greece.

But this did not bring the Greeks to their knees. Passive resistance continued in starving cities, and throughout the countryside guerrillas sprang up to harass the oppressor at every turn, both on the Greek mainland and the islands—notably in Crete.

The divided German and Italian occupation of Greece did not always help the oppressors. The choice of "Quisling" rulers often was a matter of finding a Greek who was either pro-German or pro-Italian in his sympathies, and often there was friction in the "Quisling" cabinet between the nominees of the Reich and Italy.

But none of these men nor John Rallis, who has disgraced a name honored in Greek politics, have won the support of the population, and as soon as the Allies land in Greece there will be no need to brush these "Quislings" aside. They will have fled of their own accord.

New Guerrilla Drive Hits Nazis in Greece

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 16

Greek guerrillas were reported yesterday to have repulsed a force of 4,000 Germans in Central Greece and advanced toward the railroad town of Karditsa, 160 miles north of Athens, in a new offensive adding to the German's already grave Balkan problem.

Allied inclination to treat former enemy as friend viewed with misgiving by Greek paper.

CAIRO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Greek Prime Minister Emmanuel Tsouderos, said Greece would accept Italian cobelligerency.

He made clear that his Government would reject any Italian influence on political administrative questions in the homeland.

He preceded his statement by saying that Italy, in its present state, had no "real capacity for war."

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Oct. 16—A warning that the Greeks won't forget their grievances against Italy, regardless of the attitude taken by the major allied powers, has just been issued by Hellenic circles here.

This statement appearing in a Greek language paper is not to be taken as an official pronouncement from the Greek Government, although there is little doubt that it expresses the view of most of the Greeks.

The paper states: "We notice with a certain amount of misgiving that the view taken in certain Allied circles toward Italy is rather the view of a friend, than what it should be toward one who was until yesterday an enemy and an associate of the arch destroyer of Europe.

"If among the United Nations there are those who have no accounts to settle with Italy there are on the other hand those who have kept note of the debts owed them by Italy.

Heavy Accounts Due

"Among the latter the first place is held by Greece. The demands we have against Italy we mean to have honored absolutely and obtain entire satisfaction.

"A Greek today cannot look at an Italian, even though he may be only scratching his mandolin, without thinking of the tragedy of his country and of the sanctions which must be imposed on Italy, sanctions which cannot be avoided without the strangling of justice.

"We are one of the principal United Nations. We have good accounts, and heavy ones at that, to settle. We have a very good memory. We trust we have also a government which is wide-awake."

The newspaper then goes on to point out that, apparently with a British blessing, Count Sforza is now going to Italy and is demanding that Libya and Eritrea be returned to Italy.

Only recently an issue of the Eighth Army News, printed in Italy, declared concisely that it is not being forgotten that Italy is a beaten enemy which caused great suffering and losses to the Allies.

Reduction in Sanctions

As understood here the Allied thesis is that with Germany recognized as the major foe, any help Italy can give in beating the Reich will be obviously appreciated, and that it is only just that Italy's punishment be reduced somewhat in return for such favor.

It can be stated categorically that military opinion here thoroughly supports this viewpoint and emphasizes that the Allies would be foolish to pass up any aid which would serve to shorten the war and reduce Allied casualties.

It is to be expected that the viewpoint of all the Allies regarding Italy can be harmonized on the basis that in the end nobody within the United Nations camp can be charged with being either too harsh or too lenient with Italy.

Wide World

Russians Watch Skies as Wheat Is Harvested on Liberated Land

In the Kuban Valley, freed from the Germans by the Red Army, collective farmers harvest a rich crop while an Air Raid Precaution squad protects them against enemy air raids. Women are manning the antiaircraft gun. The harvest of crops on land which was "scorched" before Hitler's legions moved in now is feeding the Russian people and helping the United Nations toward victory.

German Leaders in Dispute as Social Democracy Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland — The Social Democrats, who might be described roughly as the nearest approach to old-fashioned liberals in the German body politic, are gaining strength appreciably as National Socialism declines in prestige.

Although it is extremely unwise to attach too much importance to observable trends in a country regimented as strictly as the Reich, there is good reason to conclude that the Social Democrats are quitely preparing to play a powerful role when the inevitable Nazi collapse arrives.

But it is difficult to know how rapidly Social Democracy is gaining power. One can only know that it is gaining.

Nazis Still Masters

National Socialists are still masters of Germany and they make their power felt. The appointment of Gestapo Chief Henrich Himmler has led to a wave of the most severe and most numerous penalties and restrictions ever known in Germany. And there has been almost completely negative reaction among the people.

In some parts of Germany, radios are being harvested by the Gestapo like autumn grain, making it almost impossible to listen to anything but a community radio with 10 or 20 others listening in at the same time.

Reports from Italy say Allied forces are fighting against Hitler Youth groups which remain firmly convinced of final victory for Germany. Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, in his weekly Das Reich articles, and Gauleiters and local orators are warning continuously that the loss of the war will mean the complete destruction of Germany, making its past history meaningless and its future a thing without value.

Pessimism and Defeatism

Nonetheless, signs are present that there is deep current of pessimism and defeatism and a searching after the ideals of liberalism which the Social Democrats once represented and which the present rulers of the Reich thought were long since destroyed.

When the official press of Germany launches a new campaign against the little mountain Republic of Switzerland and at the same time news arrives that good will toward Switzerland is increasing in German workers circles, careful observers know that this is a sign of a renascent Social Democracy, for Switzerland means Social Democracy to the German workers. And to National Socialists, a campaign against Switzerland is a campaign against Social Democracy.

In 1930, the Social Democrats had 8,500,000 votes, 24.5 per cent of all votes cast in Germany. The same year, the Communists had 4,500,000 votes, or 13 per cent of all votes cast, and the national Socialists had 6,409,000 votes, or 18.3 per cent of all votes cast.

Election Trends

In 1932, the Social Democrats had 21.4 per cent of the votes and the National Socialists 37.4 per cent. In the March election of 1933, after the Reichstag terror, the Social Democrats lost only one parliamentary mandate, dropping from 121 to 120.

The Social Democratic Party in Germany had at least 10,000 local organizations scattered in every part of Germany, forming a strong network. A city like Mannheim in 1930 had 25,013 paying members. Large and middle-sized cities had Social Democratic newspapers. A catalogue of local leaders, journalists, and party secretaries fills a good-sized book.

Since Hitler came to power in 1933, these men have remained inarticulate. Some have ended their days in concentration camps. Some may have been won over to Nazi ways. But there are many who are still biding their time.

Affiliated Groups

Besides the political organization of the Social Democratic Party there were affiliated trade-union organizations, community houses, consumers' collectives, and groups devoted to social service, education, sports, and youth activities. Among the leaders, members and co-workers of these erstwhile organizations a certain degree of loyalty must still remain.

Considering this large organization, with many members and sympathizers in former days, it is not surprising that one hears now and then of persons in German factories whose mental attitude differs somewhat from the prescribed norm.

Social Democrats were found chiefly among the more skilled workers; the Communists recruited members from the poorer groups. Unable to root out all these Social Democrats, many of them were left to form an uncomfortable warning of conscience for the National Socialists.

Pensioned Off

Naturally, in a time of ferment such as the present in Germany, not just one suppressed current comes to the fore. Other former parties, too, are beginning to revive.

The Communists in 1932 had 5,300,000 votes. Many Communists who were active in Paris, Berlin, Rome and other big cities are working in Germany among the Germans as prominent Nazis or among foreign workers under an assumed name. Some money going into the work of the Communists comes from some oppositional German industrialists.

The Monarchists, too, are recruiting forces among Army men. A military dictatorship relieving the National Socialists is a temporary solution in the thoughts of many circles and in Bavaria and Austria, these plans contain distinctly separatist tendencies. Roman Catholics, too, are strongly aware of growing opposition for ideological reasons.

It is not possible or wise to explain how various oppositional currents are working in Germany today. However, in view of the favorable soil prepared by military defeat, bombing, and difficult food and living conditions, the world may some day be surprised to find that disintegration has developed further than the outside world had dreamed.

Nazis Plan Secret Party if Defeated

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Oct. 16—A British radio commentator said last night that he had in his possession plans for a secret Nazi movement in a defeated Germany.

"New directives have been issued in the Nazy Party schools (Ordensburgen) Sondhofen, Krösensee, and Vogelsang," the radiocaster said in a program for German listeners. "In these directives, the school chiefs are instructed that 'the ideas of National Socialism must by no means perish. Even if Germany is forced to capitulate owing to military defeat, the National Socialist idea must never capitulate.

" 'Already now plans exist for the creation and direction of a secret Nazi movement in a defeated Germany.'

"Similar instructions have been issued to reliable members of the SA and SS who have served with the Army."

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fundamental differences of opinion came into the open at the conference of Gauleiters and party leaders in Berlin on Oct. 6, according to Swiss advices. Budapest dispatches to the Geneva newspaper La Suisse pictured two factions, one led by Gestapo Chief and Minister of the Interior Heinrich Himmler, and the other led by Reichmarshal Hermann Göring, violently opposed to each other as to how to terminate the war successfully.

The Himmler faction, backed by Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels favored making peace overtures to the United States and Great Britain and throwing Germany's whole strength to the Eastern front.

Reichsmarshal Göring, however, was said to advocate an understanding with Russia. Allegedly Marshal Göering's idea reflected the viewpoint of the Army leaders who insist that recent semi-official utterances about Moscow's not to disrupt the German "army class" must be considered sincere.

Hitler, the Swiss dispatch said, told the Party leaders that before deciding on any political action they must be certain that German military power remained intact. He was reported to have stressed the propaganda angle above anything else. He was said to have ordered the Gauleiters to exert every effort to preserve German morale and make the people understand that the recent reverses were not decisive, and that the withdrawal in Russia was in itself proof for the High Command's unimpeded ability to keep the army intact.

Wide Difference in Views

The Himmler-Göring differences are not limited to foreign political issues. Dispatches from the German frontier to the Associated Press told that Herr Himmler was demanding the arrest of some 26 industrialists and bankers, including party functionaries, on charges that they enriched themselves illegally. Marshal Göring, who is himself probably the most unscrupulous and most successful of all German war-profiteers, was reported set against any such action.

Recent reports from London indicate that a sizable portion of the Party members share neither Herr Himmler's nor Marshal Göring's views on how to end the war successfully.

It is these "lukewarm" Nazis whom District Leader Heidemann attacked at a recent meeting at Bielefeld. "Those," he stated, "who are too cowardly or too indifferent to salute with 'Heil Hitler' and who wear their party badge in their vest pockets instead of on the lapel no longer belong to us and will be eliminated."

In a similar vein talked Group Leader Roth at Karlsruhe, announcing that "energetic measures" would be taken against party members who did not conscientiously fulfill their tasks and duties.

"Precautionary Measures"

Broadcasts from various clandestine radio stations have asserted that often the same Nazis entrusted with building up morale by public speeches have been the first to take "precautionary measures."

A large number of families of high ranking Party functionaries are said to be "vacationing" in Switzerland, Spain, and Portugal.

It has also been disclosed that many of the rich Nazis still availed themselves of Swiss banking facilities for hiding part of their loot.

An allegedly "benevolent" society in Lausanne is said to provide cover for "fugitive" Nazi capital, with individual accounts ranging from 620,000 Swiss francs to as much as 36,060,000 Swiss francs.

Soviet-Church Ties Seen By Archbishop of York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 16 — Growing tolerance for religion on the part of Soviet Russia, combined with acceptance of and co-operation with the Soviet State by the Russian Orthodox Church, was the leading impression the Archbishop of York derived from his recent visit to Moscow, according to his statements upon his return here.

Dr. Cyril Forster Garbett's visit was in response to an invitation of the Metropolitan of the Russian Orthodox Catholic Church. It was a matter between the Anglican and Orthodox Churches and not a State affair.

In view, however, of the former strained relations between the Soviet State and the Orthodox Church and the interest which the outside world has taken in the Soviets' recent decision to restore the Holy Synod and permit election of a Patriarch, it was natural that chief interest of the outside world should be concentrated upon Church-State relations in the U. S. S. R.

The Archbishop, talking to newspaper correspondents, spoke freely about what he had seen and gathered during his short stay. Most of his time was spent in Moscow, though he also visited Istra, a small town 40 miles from the Capital, and a collective farm.

Flying low over Stalingrad he saw the destruction the German armies had wrought and was of the opinion that this was far greater than anything British bombed towns had experienced.

Concerning the religious situation the Archbishop's conclusions included:

1. Orthodox Prelates underlined that worship in the churches is fully allowed and the visitor himself was impressed by the vast congregations he saw.

2. Antireligious propaganda has ended, though he was told that anti-God societies still exist.

3. Ridiculing of religion is now officially discouraged as "bad form," while the place religion has played in Russia's national history is now respected and shown on screen and stage.

4. "The State is definitely nonreligious, but when every allowance has been made for this there are undoubtedly millions of Russians who are turning to God for guidance, help, and comfort in their sorrow and agony."

Religious Magazine

Since the State is nonreligious, there is no freedom of religious propaganda in Russia as in Western democracies, but the Archbishop pointed out that the Russian Patriarchate has just issued the first number of a religious magazine with a circulation of 10,000, which could not have been published without State approval.

5. Replying to the question whether he had seen many young priests in Russia, the Archbishop replied that he understood most of them were engaged in guerrilla warfare.

Restoration of good relations between Church and State has, of course, been made easier by the Orthodox Church's changed attitude toward the Soviet system.

"The Church in Russia is no longer a supporter of the old regime. It accepts loyally the present Constitution, and it has thrown itself into the national cause from the day war was declared."

Liaison Established

Further progress toward closer co-operation between the Soviets and the Orthodox Church, it might be interpolated here, was registered in today's announcement that a council has been set up to form a liaison between the Government and the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia on questions affecting ecclesiastical and secular authorities.

This Council will function under the "Council of the People's Commissar of the U. S. S. R." It should also be noted that the former office of Civil Procurator has not been restored.

This official was appointed by Peter the Great, who resented the rival authority of the Church in the State, and given the significant title of "the Czar's eye."

The Archbishop frankly admitted that he could make no comments on other conditions in Russia.

Exchange Visit Hoped For

"My visit was much too short for me to draw any conclusions of value concerning general conditions and economic policy in Russia. Moreover, it was limited to one city."

He then continued with a remark which was fully appreciated by his hearers in view of many interpretations of Russia made on a basis of superficial observations during the past two decades.

"Now that I have actually visited Russia I am much more cautious in making statements about it than I should have been three or four weeks ago."

One of the consequences the Archbishop hopes will result from his visit is establishment of regular exchange correspondence on religious and ecclesiastical matters between the Anglican and Orthodox Churches, and that soon the Russian Church will send a delegation to Britain.

Building Crews Follow Armies On Freed Soil

Huts are built to standard design as nucleus for time when population is larger.

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 — Eugene Varga, Soviet economist, recently estimated 10,000 skilled workers would have to work 10 years to rehabilitate areas devastated by the German Army.

This is apart from losses which only the forces of nature can compensate. In some reconquered areas, for instance, horse stock was found to have declined to 5 per cent of that before the war.

One Soviet journalist said the Red Army was advancing not only in space but in time. With the liberation of Kremenchug and other cities it is striding through the time-scale to catch up with the days of September 1941. Soon, he said, the Red Army would reach the frontier and that hour of the dawn on June 22 when the border splintered under the first German tanks.

Work Already Begun

The second army, the army of reconstructors following the Red Army, will still be remote from this meridian of time long after the war is over. However, it is encouraging to know that this laborious march through time and over the martyred ground of Russia has already begun. Its daily headway is being reported concurrently with advances of the Red Army.

Hear how it is being done.

Near Moscow thousands of small, neat huts have been built to standard designs. While providing living space for the present time, each hut is a constructional nucleus. New rooms, also of standard design, will be added to each nucleus as the population increases toward the prewar level.

Thus, new villages have appeared where old ones vanished from the map two years ago.

General Plan

This may be taken as the Soviets' general principle of restoring devastated areas.

Industrial zones they have already started are the nuclei of production around which they will gradually restore the fallen giants of the Five-Year Plans. On these lines the Donbas coal fields resumed output and some Donbas coal has already arrived in Moscow. Shallow pits are being dug while main shafts are being restored.

This method is impracticable in the case of railways but fortunately these are restorable in the space of a few months. It was physically impossible for the Germans to wreck the railways as thoroughly as factory buildings. Sometimes they smashed up 30 or 40 miles of track but far greater lengths were comparatively unscathed.

Rapid Railroad Repair

Rail traffic was resumed from Moscow to Kharkov only about a fortnight after the Russians recaptured Kharkov.

Even when the Germans completely wreck a town they cannot help leaving a nuclei of industry. In Orel I saw a small power station being assemplied from the debris of two large power stations without importation of outside materials. These nuclei are the indestructible seed of postwar reconstruction in Russia.

A. P. Writer Falls Into German Hands

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, Oct. 15 (AP)—Larry Allen, Associated Press war correspondent who was captured Sept. 13, 1942, while accompanying British warships in a raid on Tobruk, was among Allied war prisoners the Italians permitted to fall into the hands of the Germans, it was learned yesterday.

Persons who saw Mr. Allen as recently as last Sept. 25 said he was then in a prison camp at Sulmona under German guard and that he was scheduled to be taken into Germany the following day. Mr. Allen previously had been in an Italian prison camp at Chieti, where he put out a camp newspaper.

Another captured Associated Press correspondent, Godfrey H. P. Anderson of London, who was made a war prisoner by the Italians two years ago, was last reported in a camp which the Germans seized. He also had been passing the time by publishing typewritten newspapers which were read out each day to all prisoners.

[Mr. Allen, a native of Mount Savage, Md., won the 1941 Pulitzer Prize for foreign correspondence, one of his outstanding stories being his account of the bombing of the British aircraft carrier Illustrious.

Schools, Colleges, Home Study

Education

Parents, Teachers Students

A Saturday Page

Poland's Children: And a Child Leader of 50 Little Refugees

By the Associated Press

From Iran comes the story of little Wladzio, of Sokal, Poland, a 10-year-old hero who spurns tears because "a leader may not weep."

He arrived on the Iranian border one day, erect and solemn, followed by a little band of 50 ragged youngsters. He was supporting one lad who had an injured foot. Wladzio's own feet were bare. A huge fur cap almost hid his weary face.

Wladzio had brought the little band 600 miles across Russia because he had heard the Polish Red Cross was in Iran and would feed the youngsters for whom he felt responsible. The 600-mile trek took months. Each morning Wladzio had to find out in which direction he should lead his band, where he could sleep them safely that night, where he might beg food—and at night he'd comfort those who sobbed in their sleep.

Now he's getting back on his feet in a Polish school in Iran. But the Red Cross women wonder if they ever can get that old-man look out of his eyes.

He was asked about his parents. Tears welled, but he said stiffly, "A leader may not sleep." Finally they learned that he had been evacuated to Russia with his parents and his younger brother; all but Wladzio had passed on from the winter hardships.

The Polish telegraph agency says Poland's children are scattered like the children of no other nation in history—close to 250,000 in refugee camps from India to Mexico—most of them with no knowledge whether their parents lived or died. Some 180,000 children are still lost in the war stretches of Siberia. There are 17,500 children now in refugee schools in Iran, permitted to leave Russia by a special Polish-Soviet agreement in 1941. Some of these 17,500 arrived in Iran on foot with a boy leader like Wladzio, some in ox-carts, some in American Army trucks that had rolled up to the Russian border with army supplies. Most of the children are boys. What happened to the girls? Were they too frail? No one knows.

Throughout the Middle East the little refugees have joined the "Junaks," the Polish Boy Scouts. Polish Red Cross men and women bathed them, gave them beds, and clothed them in little suits that look much like the Polish soldiers' uniform. They attend schools in improvised rooms, sitting on wooden planks, using textbooks now being printed in London. It's been difficult to find them pencils and paper.

The Polish government pays for their keep ($63,000 a month for every 1,000 children)—except for one group of 5,000 in India. Behind that group lies a story of international friendship.

The maharajah of Newanagar, his highness Jam Sehab, Chancellor of the Council of Indian Princes, is keeping the whole 5,000 Polish children on his estate. He built a village for them: roads, telephone wires, water system.

Why? Because Paderewski and his father were friends.

The second day after the first little refugees arrived, the maharajah visited the children's village. The youngsters were ready with a ceremony: they sang the Polish anthem, ran up a Polish flag, and named the main street for him. They've promised him that a main boulevard in the new Warsaw will also bear his name.

In Iran there are now enough schools (from junior college to nursery school) to care for the children there. Others are scattered this wise: 1,682 in Palestine, 1,952 in Tanganyika, East Africa; 2,018 in Uganda, 500 in Rhodesia. There are smaller schools in England, Scotland, Sweden, Algiers, and Mexico.

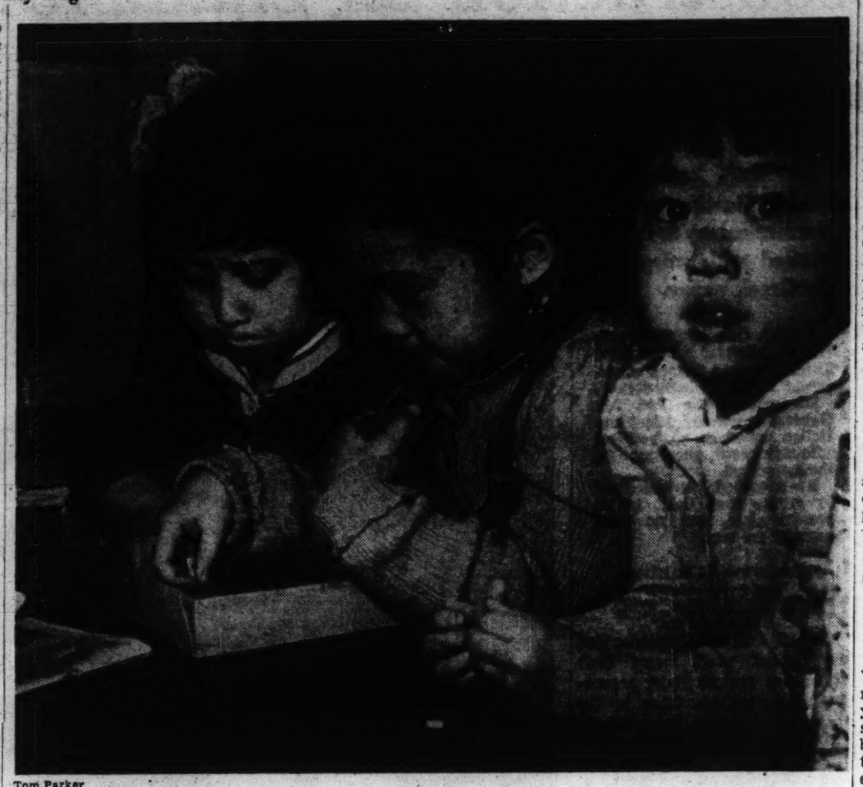
These are the happy children. About the children still in Poland, the Polish Telegraph Agency, New York, gets disheartening reports.

They are getting pitifully little to eat and, even so, this little is given only to children who work for Germans, some of them breaking rocks for German fortifications. This is the diet they get each day: Six potatoes for breakfast; cold coffee and a slice of bread for lunch, and a weak soup of beets and carrots for dinner.

At that the children have engaged in sabotage. In a mass grave at Pomorze, the agency said, lie the bodies of 100 Boy Scouts, executed because they resisted the Germans.

The Germans reported in the "Warschauer Zeitung" that a 12-year-old Warsaw boy was executed for trying "to start a revolt." The "Ostdeutscher Beobachter" reported that another boy, Jozef Kuciak of Kozian, was sentenced to 12 years of hard labor for "Sabotage."

Sigrid Arne



Tom Parker

These Small American Citizens Are Taught by Their Uncle Sam

In the Government nursery school at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Heart Mountain, Wyo., these little girls, whose grandparents came to the United States from Japan, are given excellent modern schooling, thoroughly American in style.

American Education Week 1943

"Education for Victory" is the general theme for the twenty-third annual observance of American Education Week 1943. National sponsors of the observance are the National Education Association, the American Legion, the U. S. Office of Education, and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Our schools are making tremendous contributions to the war effort and to the preparation of youth for their responsibilities in the peace to come. American Education Week is an opportunity for a concerted nationwide effort to interpret to the people the vital role the schools are playing in the local and national life.

A list of materials to assist schools in the plans for the 1943 observance, which are available at nominal prices, may be obtained from the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

October School Daze

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Flies buzzing on the window pane
In the warmth of a bright October sun;
Orange leaves drop, one and one,
From a maple, orange flame.

A mist of chalk dust in the air,
A pencil whispering A B C,
Or one plus one plus one is three.
A sigh and a scholar's bright blue stare.

One times one times one equals three.
Two times two times the Blue Jay's call
Equals the ivy on the wall
And the sky beyond the maple tree.

Fry your thoughts away from the sky
For a hasty glance toward Teacher's desk,
Fearing she may be getting vexed—
Why say! she's dreaming the same as I!

Alberta McMore

Children's Library of Little Citizens' League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perth, West Australia

A scheme whereby a wealth of good books is made available to young people is carried out in the work of The Children's Library of Remembrance and Craft Center under the auspices of the Little Citizens' League, here.

Mrs. A. E. Joyner, a public-spirited Perth woman, founded the League in memory of a little daughter, "Barbara Joyner, a Little Citizen." Since then its work has been legion, and the joy and happiness it has brought into children's lives both in country and city, and its various schemes, can never be fully told.

It has a Youth School of Citizenship. Its policy "is international, and it is formed to broadcast love, joy and fellowship by means of service. Membership is open to the child and grown-up friends of the world without distinction of race, creed, class, caste or color." Its members must make seven promises. These include universal brotherhood, kindness and protection to animals and plant life, a civic sense of tidiness, personal cleanliness, service, etc. Its aims are wide and its message is "Go forth into the busy world and love it; interest yourself in its life. Mingle kindly with its joys and sorrows. Try what you can do for men rather than what you can make them do for you, and you will know what it is to have men yours, better than if you were their kind of master."

A Friendly Place

This, then, is the organization which determined to provide a library for the uplifting of the child thought.

In the corner of a large recreational reserve an old house was found of which the committee immediately saw the possibilities. Because the building was not palatial, because of its simplicity, and because it promised an atmosphere the children would be at home in and understand, it was desirable. Now it has a charming homelike appearance, comfortable and inviting. Gardens and lawns surround it, the children themselves delighting to assist in their maintenance. Harmony with what the child would understand was the hope and the result.

Children of many religions and nationalities have used the library, and there has never been a discordant note. Not only are there available books on practically every topic suitable and desirable for the child up to adolescence, but also crafts of various kinds are taught and many are the delightful objects the children have expertly made. A good group of voluntary helpers, worked by a roster, cope with the supervision, but the main idea is to make the children themselves the owners. They help bind, lacquer, and list the books, take part as hosts, and generally shoulder such responsibilities as are considered practicable. Because they, therefore, are virtually the owners of the library and its functionings, they extend a sense of hospitality to newcomers, zealously guarding their property, and so far no acts of vandalism or petty pilfering have been encountered.

Clean Hands

Before entering the actual library, the children step into the washroom, where all hands are scrupulously cleaned and carefully dried. They are then ready to enter their domain. This is the strictest rule and never violated. It has inevitably been found that, as the building is situated in an industrial neighborhood, its influence has been felt through many surrounding homes, although the children come from other suburbs in the metropolitan area as well. There is great enthusiasm shown for the special lectures given by school teachers after school hours, and even simple talks by the children themselves, one child taking the place of a leader in a group.

The possibilities are seen to be endless, and Mrs. Joyner now has in mind a scheme whereby the interest of the older girls and boys will be caught and maintained. An open-air theater at the back of the building, faced by a large expanse of sloping lawn, has indeed already been begun.

Meda C. L. Clifton

Restoring Europe's Schools to Be Added To Agenda of Allied Conference

Overseas News Agency

London.

Questions of education and the restoration of schools in Europe will be added to the agenda of the November United Nations Conference in Washington, Allied Education circles understand.

This is regarded as the most important result of the sixth meeting of the conference of Allied Ministers of Education just held in London under the chairmanship of Richard Austen Butler, head of the British Board of Education.

A detailed plan will be submitted to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference, covering immediate restoration of schools in the liberated countries, and problems of clothing, feeding and teaching pupils.

A permanent inter-Allied Secretariat on matters of education was established by the London meeting, and governments not represented in the conference were invited to join. The United States had an observer, Ralph Turner of the State Department, at the meeting.

Through the Editor's Window

Educational Browsing

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This seems open season for abundant news and information in the field of education, so we thought you might like to browse with us through some of the material which has caught our editorial eye . . .

Duke University has established a Chair of Jewish Studies in its Graduate School, and appointed Dr. Judah I. Goldin of Champaign, Ill., to the post. The Chair was established primarily "to encourage a better understanding of the rabbinic period during which Christianity grew out of Judaism." Dr. Goldin, it is said further, will emphasize especially the great classics which link the two religious traditions of the western world. Having recently read Sholem Asche's "The Apostle," we can't help thinking that such a move toward mutual understanding on the part of Jews and Christians will be a satisfaction to so distinguished a crusader in this field. . . .

* * *

Serving on school boards is a job few citizens think of doing, it seems, even though they may have children in school or are for other reasons genuinely interested in education. Herbert B. Mulford of Wilmette, Ill., has served in this way, and soon after he began, discovered how little has been written to help school board members. He has waged a one-man campaign for some years to awaken citizens: (1) to the importance of serving on school boards, and (2) to the importance of equipping themselves as useful school board members. In the Oct. 9 "School and Society" he comes at this subject with his usual vigor. This time, in addition to pointing out the great dearth of literature keyed to the board member's needs, he urges that organized specialists like the NEA or the U. S. Office of Education take on this problem as an important study—a cause which recommends itself to us as sound.

Citizenship recognition ceremonies were held this year in no less than 490 communities, according to a report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice. The schools in many communities took part. This whole move to make a special occasion of becoming a naturalized American citizen is one of the finer things going on in the United States today, and deserves wider appreciation and support. The next annual celebration is on "I Am An American Day," Sunday, May 21, 1944. If you can go to a meeting, don't miss it. It will help you to appreciate your own citizenship too. . . .

* * *

Eighteen members of U. S. Congress went into Congressional service directly from teaching positions, and 58 others at some time previous to election to Congress were members of the teaching profession. Six of these 76 are on the Education Committees. Among the educators in Congress are recent University presidents, professors of history and political science, presidents and professors of state teachers colleges, deans, and superintendents of schools. All this ought to mean something or other for a support and understanding of education where the bills are made into laws. . . .

Courses in everything from electric wiring to postwar planning are opening up in the cities this month, with all sorts of organizations offering reading lists. Don't let the winter slip up on you without undertaking to do a job on yourself. It's fun, you know, and important no end. You are smart enough to learn Chinese if you really want to, and you may be glad you did. Or if this seems too rugged, why not join a class in folk-dancing and limber up among fellow-spirits you are bound to grow fond of?

A Million Pilots Every Year

The nation should plan now to train 1,000,000 pilots every year, says the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Standardized Fleet Proposed To Meet Postwar Rivalry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—A proposal that American companies discard traditional and costly custom shipbuilding and turn to production of a standardized fleet to enable this country to compete on even terms with other maritime nations in the postwar period was advanced by Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, member of the Maritime Commission in charge of construction, and Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, here yesterday.

Speaking at the closing sessions of the American Merchant Marine Conference held jointly with the Propeller Club of the United States at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Admiral Vickery told the shipping men that standard construction would continue as the Commission's policy.

He predicted that the "transition ship" of the near future would be a cargo-passenger vessel similar to the present P-2 transport, carrying 100 to 300 passengers and 9,000 tons of freight.

Mr. Kaiser said that only by standardization of construction could American shipbuilding compete with foreign fleets after the war. He renewed his attack on the American subsidy system, which he characterized as a creature of depressions and warned against complacency in the industry based on the apparent dominant position of the nation on the sea at the present time.

"We should never lose sight of the fact that the other maritime nations are watching closely what we do, and will pattern their own plans according to ours," he added.

Mr. Kaiser declared that management-labor difficulties might be solved after the war by giving seamen a minimum wage and participation in ship earnings. He announced that he would enter the shipping business on this basis.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, another speaker at the closing session, urged strict limitation of the maritime operations of the Axis after the war and close collaboration with friendly maritime nations. Recalling that there was a wasteful surplus of ship tonnage between the World Wars, he said collaborating nations should come to an agreement on limiting merchant ship construction, if necessary.

Some Strikes in Nation End, But Others Take Their Place

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Work stoppages affecting copper mining and transportation ended yesterday, but labor difficulties slowed production of a major shipbuilding concern and walkouts by thousands of miners aroused uneasiness here.

At the Kearny, N. J., yards of the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, some 6,000 employees walked out during the night and 500 workers marched to the office of the Navy Yard supervisor yesterday to request that the Navy take over the plant. Last night, however, the company reported that the work stoppage apparently had ended.

The National War Labor Board has had before it since last July a proposed contract between the corporation and the Congress of Industrial Organizations Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers. Union officials said the walkouts were unauthorized.

On the other side of the picture: Striking shop workers whose walkout had halted production at the world's largest open-pit copper mine at Magna, Utah, agreed to return to work. A spokesman for the American Federation of Labor union said assurances had been given by the Utah Copper Company that negotiations for a contract would be resumed on Monday.

A. F. of L. truck drivers in 16 Southern states went back to work when assured by army officials and operators that a WLB decision on their 11-months-old wage case would be expedited. The strike, described by union officials as unauthorized, had tied up motor shipment of 25,000,000 pounds of freight, part of it vital war materials.

A strike by 200 bus drivers of the Santa Fe Trailways System was called off. The walkout, which took place Oct. 8 to protest an employee's discharge, had affected service in California, Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico.

Among new strikes to develop was a walkout by 700 workers at the Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation's Adrian, Mich., plant. A spokesman for the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Union said the stoppage developed because no contract had been negotiated with the union which won a bargaining election two months ago. The plant produces parts for airplanes.

A major WLB ruling of the day was one holding that a no-strike contract is a legal obligation which unions must observe and which is not voided by the Connally-Smith Act's provision for strike votes. The decision was in the case of employees of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company's plants in Springfield, Ill.

NWLB Strives to End Strikes Menacing Nation's Coal Output

Continued from Page 1

written to the NWLB urging prompt action on the Illinois agreement.

The present coal strike began in Birmingham, Ala., as Secretary Ickes returned all Government-held coal mines to their owners; miners immediately marched out, saying they had no contract with their new bosses.

Confronted with this situation, Mr. Ickes dispatched a plea to Mr. Davis, NRLB chairman, in which he declared:

Vital Need Cited

"We are now running some 30,000,000 tons below our bituminous goal and we are running behind at the rate of about 500,000 tons a week. Unless this trend is reversed, the end of the road will be disaster. Some of our heavy war industries will have to discontinue operations, and it is doubtful whether we can keep our railroads running uninterruptedly. . . .

"My own feeling is that if we should reach midnight of Oct. 31 without a contract between the operators and the miners, there almost inevitably would follow runaway strikes which might spread to the entire industry. If that should occur, it would not only be a catastrophe of the first order, it would be worse than that—it would constitute a blunder of magnitude."

Mr. Davis disclosed that he had discussed the Illinois agreement, which by granting travel-time pay and work-hour increases provides for a boost of $1.75 a day, with Mr. Lewis and Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the Miners' Union, yesterday. Shortly thereafter a telegram was sped to Mr. Lewis and the Alabama U. M. W. leaders which declared in part:

"The continuance of the strike . . . is seriously interrupting the production of materials vitally necessary for a country at war. This strike is contrary to labor's no-strike pledge and the national policy. We call upon you as a responsible leader of your union to urge the employees to return to their jobs at once so that full and continuous production may be resumed."

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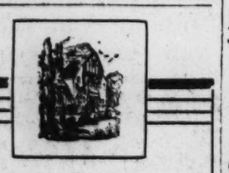

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Orchestral Inaugurals

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Three celebrated orchestras, each with a liberal representation of new faces among the players, have run up the curtain as many times on New York's new music season. They are the Philharmonic-Symphony, the Philadelphia Orchestra, and the NBC Symphony, and although no one of them is to be considered at the peak of its form, there has been exhibited in these early October concerts no small store of competitive virtuosity.

The Philharmonic-Symphony began its season with seven or eight new players in key positions and with a scattering of others throughout the ensemble, involving almost a score of changes. It was scarcely to be expected that the highest degree of unity, balance and finesse would be asserted at the opening concert, although many of the new men have been playing with the orchestra all summer in its radio concerts. Artur Rodzinski, the new musical director and regular conductor, had not led any of these, so that it was an altered ensemble for him when he began his rehearsals for the regular season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dr. Rodzinski's opening program made no boast to novelty, but included one work—Elgar's "Falstaff"—that probably was only hazily remembered, at best, from its performances in 1913 and 1917 by the old New York Symphony under Walter Damrosch. This symphonic poem, or "study" as the composer has called it, is program music as detailed as the Strauss "Don Quixote," and when it was first introduced in New York by Dr. Damrosch he preceded the performance with a 15-minute talk about the literary basis of the work, illustrating with thematic passages at a piano.

Dr. Rodzinski was content to let the music speak for itself and the audience knew little more about the subject matter than that Elgar's hero was the Falstaff of Shakespeare's "Henry IV" and "Henry V" and not the Falstaff of his "Merry Wives." Each of the four sections of the work had its explanatory heading, but it may be doubted if these proved very illuminative. The music, heard with or without tangible clues to its Shakespearean associations, was hearty, vigorous, industrious and dull. There was more reason to admire the orchestration than the thematic content. Otherwise the evening was devoted to Beethoven's "Leonore" No. 3, the Brahms Second Symphony and Ravel's second "Daphnis et Chloé" Suite. Performances were watchfully and expertly contrived but scarcely electric.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Philadelphians began their annual New York series with a program of Brahms, Beethoven, Prokofieff and Strauss. Eugene Ormandy saw to it that his ensemble played the Variations on a Theme by Haydn and the perennial Seventh Symphony smartly and with much attention to detail. The "Scythian" Suite and The Dance of the Seven Veils from "Salome" afforded opportunities that were not neglected for a more unbridled heaping of colors and climaxes. If the Variations and the Symphony of the older masters sounded fresher than the compositions that were the last word in modernity in 1905 and 1913, this was not to be charged against either the conductor or the orchestra. They were completely impartial in the bestowal of their fervor.

Led by the composer, the NBC Symphony gave a sumptuous performance of Italo Montemezzi's latest opera, "L'Incantesimo." Lest it be regretted that so eloquent a score should have had radio première, rather than one in some lyric theater with stage trappings and action, as was no doubt the original intention of the composer, it should be stated that the work would have little prospect of success in an opera house. Sem Benelli, who wrote the poetic play that served Montemezzi so well for his "L'Amore dei Tre Rè," has supplied a text that has in it as much of symbolism as it has of drama. It seems to end nowhere and the characters are never real.

But the score soars and surges, in the symphonic fashion of "L'Amore," and it pours forth a wealth of Italian melody, more patrician than most of its kind. Though the singers share this melody with the orchestra, they are overshadowed by it. Musically, as textually, they have little of the characterization that distinguishes Archibaldo so sharply from the others of "L'Amore." At the radio première, Vivian della Chiesa, Mario Berini, Alexander Sved, and Virgilio Lazzari made up the cast.

Alliance Show Exploits Color

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

The Philadelphia Art Alliance is embarking intensively this year on a program for the promotion of the artist known and unknown. Not only is its first major show of the season devoted to work invited from Philadelphia studios and introducing several promising newcomers, but its entire third floor is to be occupied for the season by a changing exhibition of oils, sculpture, water colors and prints, none of which will top $100 in price.

R. Edward Lewis, who for several years has gathered the special invitation fall exhibition, has not confined himself to the studios of recognized artists. Instead he has gone on a treasure hunt, returning with such new names as Filomena Dellaripa, Charles F. Cajori, and Jeannette Marcouse.

"Waterloo Street," by Filomena Dellaripa, is an infectious canvas, with its two laughing girls, mops in hand, just as the artist has seen them going about their daily task. Apart from some passages of excellent painting, and in spite of too great emphasis on drawing, the picture claims major interest for its point of view. Here is a contemporary social document that dares to laugh.

Cajori's "Runners in the Mountains" is a peculiarly breathless accomplishment of straining figures, oddly assorted and touched with satire.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Sunday afternoon," by Jeannette Marcouse, is another cheerful composition of enamel-like quality, touched with the primitive's feeling for figures and landscape, yet knowing in its execution.

Another newcomer is Laslo de Nagy, who plays successfully with sunlight and shadow for effects of depth and distance in "The Jones Farm."

The great variety of the show is its salient characteristic. You find a quaint touch of yesterday in "Sunday Afternoon," but today insinuates itself in the elongated body angles and amusing posture of Anna H. Donnelly's "Knitting Woman," its angularity both stressed and relieved by color.

Speaking of color, Hobson Pittman's "The Librarian" uses books primarily as pigmental notes in a colorful interior, the peacock blue of a girl's dress picked up by the blue of volumes on shelves, the pink of Pittman's inevitable Victorian chairs by a similar shade in the bindings. For Pittman is always whimsical.

Color again plays a stellar role in Dorothy Van Loan's "In a Rubbish Heap," a semiabstract still-life of heterogeneous objects held to arresting composition by play of delicate though insistent pigments, red, olive, yellow, brown, blue.

♪ ♪ ♪

Opposites abound. "Mary Jane at the Piano," by Furman Finck, is a solid bit of painting, the quality of chubby childhood lending focal accent. "Little Red Socks" by Dimitri Petrov, on the other hand, with its violent reds, blues, grays and greens and its fantastically squared figure, gains emotion through the development of imaginative color shapes rather than through interpretation of existing facts and figures.

Color still is the rich keynote of Leon Kelly's "The Last Bouquet of Ida Rubinstein," with individual posies subordinated to emotional sweep.

Quita Brodhead, John J. A. Dixon, Joseph Hirsch, Sarah Carles Johns, Edith L. B. Kline, Giovanni Martino, Albert B. Serwazi, and Miriam Troop all are represented, while Razel Kapustin's "The Master Race," a telling impression of German prisoners, has been accepted by the Office of War Information and will be sent to Russia at the close of the present show.

'Gregor Piatigorsky,' by Wayman Adams

Awarded First Prize of $1,000 in the Carnegie Institute exhibition, "Painting in the United States," on view from Oct. 14 to Dec. 12, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Harold Gilman: Colorist

By Jan Gordon

London

In the history of European art, covering about 700 years, there are probably fewer than 200 painters whom one might call of prime importance—that is to say, whose absence would leave a gap in the sequence of complete artistic progress. But the number of excellent painters, who are able to give us pleasure of a very high order, must be something over 1,000, though probably not many more.

This works out at an average of about 130 per century; yet to be listed, even in this group, demands achievement of an enviable nature. Nobody would waste his breath by claiming that Harold Gilman, the first collected memorial exhibition of whose works is open at the Lefevre Gallery, belonged to the first category, but there is little doubt that he may be placed in the second.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gilman was a comparatively slow starter. The earliest painting here shown, a small, lowish-toned, non-committal landscape, belongs to 1907, when Gilman was 31. By then Wilson Steer had already over-run the peak of his adventurous stage in 1902, Lucien Pissarro had been working in London since 1893, and Sickert since 1903. Probably the Van Goghs, shown in the Post-Impressionist exhibition of 1910, gave Gilman the greatest thrust on his destined path.

Once, associated with Spencer Gore, he had found this direction he pressed on slowly and deliberately, but so ruthlessly that, as Hubert Wellington tells us in his preface to the catalogue, if in later years he met an artist who used blacks, umbers, or such-like drab colors he would hardly speak to him. For his aim was the conquest of pure color and eloquent pigment. The expression of form and vision in color without subterfuges or modifying grays was studied with a single mind.

He talked color, preached and taught color in Soho, and finally was the effervescent spirit in the band of unrelenting colorists (fathered by Sickert) which met once a week in a cheap room in Cumberland Market, got itself known as the Camden Town Group, and finally emerged under the presidency of Gilman as the London Group, still the most advanced of the regular exhibiting societies in London today.

♪ ♪ ♪

The gradual development of Gilman's color might be used to show the layman that an artist does not necessarily see nature differently from others but that he comes to distinguish elements in nature which may be translated into beauties by painting. The single mind with which Gilman pursued his aim of color gives his work a conviction of sincerity that often saves it from what might seem artificiality.

For in subject matter Gilman was a ruthless realist, an "intimist" disciple of Sickert, though lacking the master's wit. He reproduces the drab appearance of cheap interiors in Campden Town, repudiating any attempt at romanticism of sentiment, yet he imposes on these ruthless realities a perfect rainbow of the most romantic color.

Sometimes—as in "The Artist's Mother," in which the gray color scheme is enhanced by delicate and tender intensifications of the original tints, or "Portrait of a Girl" (also known as "Waiting"), a study of a girl in a café, with its contrasts, deliberate emotional placing, and fatigue-suggesting tint—subject matter and color blend into a psychological unison that is very satisfactory. They are something more than art for color's sake.

And a favorable fate may overtake many of the others. For with the passage of time the colors should fade somewhat and the inherent romanticism grow; what was a drab in A. D. 1914 will be romantic in A. D. 2014. Then Gilman will have achieved a unity that today we can see only in the mind's eye.

But with landscape the conditions are different. Landscape is inherently romantic. Or rather, it is a reflection of the mind of the beholder. Thus it lends itself with particular ease to color enhancement that can convey a mood or suggest air and sparkle. In this, therefore, Gilman is immediately successful. The largest picture here, "Swedish Landscape," painted probably about 1913, is particularly effective in its suggestion of strongly lit, yet clear and cool recessions of garden and water without any of those compromises in the matter of grays which he so detested. A similar richness and convincing effect are found in "Evening, Somerset," and also in "Landscape."

A Pennsylvania German Artist

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

An important exhibition of 36 paintings by Jacob Eichholtz (1776-1842) on view at the Art Alliance, 251 S. Eighteenth Street, through October recalls the vitality of that American artist, born in 1776 at Lancaster, Pa., but working for years almost in the shadow of Independence Hall itself where, in its square, he could study many of his portrait subjects.

Of German ancestry, Eichholtz brought to his art less of the English eighteenth-century dash than a German acceptance of fact.

The portraits in the present show, culled largely from homes in Lancaster by Julius Bloch, painter, and Helen W. Henderson, critic, reveal a comfortable geniality of approach. Accepting his sitters at face value, the painter neither attempted to probe less obvious twists of character nor to read into his sitters reactions of his own.

♪ ♪ ♪

Here is a gallery filled with amiable gentry, men and women, with a sprinkling of children (Eichholtz's own; he had 13) whose pleasant faces have a homely, family-life connotation that is not always found in portraits of such other early American artists as Stuart and Peale. For despite the fact that Eichholtz painted many of the prominent figures of his time, from Chief Justice John Marshall to President Buchanan, his interest obviously lay in family aspects of the early Republic.

The Eichholtz name looms large in the titles of the portraits now on view, which may account, in no small measure, for the sense of family solidarity that pervades the show. There are two self portraits, one of 1814, another of 1825, as well as carefully wrought studies of the artist's first wife, Catharine Hotz; his second wife, Catherine Trissler, and his children, Catharine Maria, Edward, and Lavallyn.

The saga Eichholtz includes two impressions of Catharine Maria, one as a child of 9, the other, one of the most spirited of the portraits, the same young lady on the eve of her marriage. Here her painter-father accents the slim oval of her head—an oval not unlike that of Brancusi's "Madame Pogani"—and a pert up-looping of the hair, while at the same time paying due homage to costume textures, a sheer white collar, a red shawl, a black dress, a sparkling brooch. But it is the essence of youth that looks out at you from the portrait, delicate and poised.

♪ ♪ ♪

Like his contemporaries, Eichholtz understood textures and delighted in the portrayal of sheer materials, laces and nets; or of stiff, massive stuffs that could give a sense of solidity.

Often, also, he followed compositional precedent by introducing a column, or the red touch of a background curtain, although in several portraits he introduces landscape.

His women are as satisfying as his men. There are chubby young matrons, substantial wives, delicate young girls, varying from the formal portrait of Mrs. John Frederick Lewis, great-grandmother of the present president of the Art Alliance, to a somewhat sketchy likeness of Lydia Smith, remembered in Lancaster as the housekeeper, nurse and business manager of Thaddeus Stevens.

As much of the material for the present exhibition was gathered in Lancaster, or from Eichholtz relatives in Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania German flavor of the sitters is inescapable—substantial citizens all, who helped build both a country and a state.

Eichholtz is especially happy in the handling of men whose wispy white hair lends piquancy to earnest faces, as in the study of "John George Hoff," clock maker of Lancaster, or "John Gottlieb Ernestus Heckewelder," Moravian missionary.

Although little known as a landscapist, Eichholtz attempted both panoramic views of Pennsylvania country and a marine titled "Cape Henlopen." His fame, however, rests with his portraits, which, en masse, give a remarkable sense of the staunch geniality and family charm of early American life, especially as practiced in the Pennsylvania German country.

Mark Daniels

Who will portray an aviation cadet in the Army Air Forces show "Winged Victory," which will make its debut at the Shubert Theater, Boston, Nov. 2.

'El Rayo del Sur'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

Miguel Contreras Torres, whose notable achievements in filming various episodes of Mexican history have been noticed in these columns, has just released in the Iris Theater his second and final chapter in the life of the leader of the War of Independence, José Maria Morelos y Pavon.

This picture, called "El Rayo del Sur," shows a marked improvement over Contreras's former films in point of general direction, of picture technique, and of acting. The contrast is well defined between the smartly dressed Spanish generals and the unkempt, nondescript insurgents, led by Morelos and his aides, Nicolas Bravo, Matamoros, and others. The various military campaigns are pictured in detail.

The picture gives also the documentary history of the formulation of the principles of democracy for which the War of Independence was fought, including a representation of the First Congress in Chilpancingo. Depicted also are the machinations of enemies from within as well as from without—acts of treachery which proved more disheartening to Morelos than all Spain's power.

Domingo Soler, who as in the preceding pictures impersonates Morelos, seems to have found in the role of military leader a more sympathetic part, one which he acts more convincingly. And he is by no means alone in good characterization; the whole cast is excellent.

No one, in viewing "El Rayo del Sur," would for a moment call the picture "light entertainment." It is heavy and serious, and much too long for people accustomed to Hollywood pictures. But Mexican films must be judged by Mexican standards, and in accordance with what Mexicans like. The more than three hours devoted to this life of Morelos seems to Mexicans all too short. Mexicans take pride in their national heroes, and they find in this picture an authentic presentation.

The musical score, composed by the Morelian musician, Miguel Bernal J., who is an authority on his native Tarascan folklore of Michoacan, is very primitive in mood. It is not the kind of music one is accustomed to hear in motion picture houses; but it is entirely appropriate, and sounds very "regional."

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Allied Mills 1½g	4	28⅝	27½	27½	
Allied Strs .60	5	15⅜	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¾g	8	36½	35⅞	36½	+ ½
Alpha P Com ½g	4	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
AmAgChem 1.20a	3	30¼	30	30	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1¼a	4	62¾	62¾	62¾	— ⅛
Amal Leather	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Am Bank N pf 3	10	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
Am Bosch (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Am Cable & Rad	15	8¼	8	8¼	
Am Can (3)	2	88	87¾	88	— ¼
Am Can pf (7)	50	176	175½	175½	—1½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	8	34½	34	34	— ⅝
Am C&F pf 12½g	2	68	67½	68	+ ½
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Am Distilleries	11	35½	34⅞	35½	+ ¾
Am European .15g	4	9	9	9	
Am Export L 1½g	2	24½	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Am & For Power	25	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Am FP 5?pf 3.32b	3	76	75	76	+1¼
Am & FP 2 pf	14	20¾	19⅜	20⅜	+1½
Am-How SS 2½g	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅛
Am Ice	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Am Invest III .45g	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	11	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
Am M & Fdy .60g	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Am Ma & Met 3½g	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	2	23	22⅞	22	— ⅛
Am News 1.80	60	35	34¾	35	+ ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	3	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	1	41	41	41	
Am Rad&StS .30g	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Am Rolling M .60g	9	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Am R M pf4½	30	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
Am Seating 3½g	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
Am Ship Bld 2g	150	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Am Smelt pf 7	80	151	151	151	+ ½
Am Sti Fdrs 1½g	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 1½g	1	28	28	28	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	6	156⅛	156¼	156¼	
Am Tobacco B (3a)	5	59¾	59¼	59¾	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	80	145½	144½	144½	—1
Am Viscose (2)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
Am Viscose pf (5)	4	119	119	119	+1¾
Am Water Works	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (6k)	5	71½	70	71½	+2¼
Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Anaconda Cop1½g	14	26	25⅝	26	+ ½
Anac W&C 3½g	70	26	26	26	
Armour III	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Armour III pr pf	1	71	71	71	
Armstrong Cork ¾g	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	
Assd Dry Gds ¾g	1	13½	13½	13½	
Assd DG 1pf 6	10	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¾
Atch T & SF (6)	5	59½	59	59½	+ ¼
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	87½	87½	87½	— ¼
Atl Coast L 1.50g	9	29½	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
Atl G & W I (3e)	1	32	32	32	
Atl Refining (.55g)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
At. Refng pf 4	30	111	111	111	+ ¼
Atlas Corp (⅓g)	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 2¼g	140	62	61¾	62	+ ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k	20	72	71	72	+1
Aviation Co (.10g)	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾g	2	16⅜	16½	16⅜	
Balt & Ohio	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
Bang&Aro pf6½k	20	58¾	58¾	59¾	— ½
Barber Asphalt	1	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
Barker Bros ¾g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g		17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	26½	26½	26½	+1¼
Beech Aircraft (1e)	1	12	12	12	— ½
Bendix Aviat 2½g	1	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	2	13	13	13	— ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
Beth Steel (4½g)	9	59⅜	58¾	59¼	+ ½
Blaw-Knox .40g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	3	15¼	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅛
Bon Ami A 4	10	90¾	90¾	90¾	+1¾
Bond Stores 1.30g	4	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ½
Borden Co (.90g)	4	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	34¾	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
Brewing Corp (2)	2	40½	40¼	40½	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br ¾g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ¾g	3	17	17	17	
Bucyrus-Erie ⅜g	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	7	6¾	6¼	6¾	
Budd Wheel (¼g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Bullard Co (1½g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Buleva Watch (2)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Burr Add Mach .60	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
Bush Termin'l .20g	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Bush Term pf 6	20	60	59½	60	
Bush TBpf 2¼k	50	49	49	49	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .45g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
Calumet Hec .65g	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	2	22	22	22	
Canadian Pacific	5	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	45	45	45	+1
Case (JI) Co (3g)	5	120½	120	120	— 1
Case (JI) pf (7)	10	140¾	140¼	140¾	+ ¼
Celanese Corp1½g	4	35	34⅞	35	+ ¼
Celotex Corp (½)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Cent Aguirre 1½a	8	20⅜	20⅜	20½	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Cert-Teed b pf	70	67½	66¾	67½	+ ¾
Champ P & F (1)	3	20¾	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	10	107½	107½	107½	
Ches & Ohio (3)	8	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
Chi & E III	3	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅛
Chi&E III A 2.50g	9	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
Chi Grt West	1	4½	4½	4½	
Chi Grt W pf2½k	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Chi Mail Order .60	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Chrysler Corp 2½g	15	79⅝	79⅛	79⅜	+ ⅛
Clark Eq 2½g	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅜
Climax Mol 1.20a	7	39	38⅝	39	
Cluett Peab 1½g	2	38	37⅞	38	+ ½
Cocoa-Cola (3)	1	113	113	113	+2
Colgate-Palm-P ⅓	9	23½	22¾	22⅞	
Col.-P-P pf4½	80	105½	105¼	105½	
Collins & Aik	1	25	25	25	+ ½
Col & South	20	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Col & Sou 1pf	10	16½	16	16	— ⅜
Col B'cast A .90g	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Col B'cast B .90g	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Colum G&E .10g	54	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	6	77	76¾	77	+ ¼
Col G&E 5pf5	20	72½	72½	72½	+ ¼
Colum Pict (⅓g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Comi Credit (3)	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	5	40¾	40¼	40¾	— ⅜
Com with & South	14	¾	¾	¾	
Com & So pf 3¾k	25	72	71½	72	+1
Com with Ed 1.40	12	26	25¾	25¾	
Conde Nast (½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½a	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	18	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	104½	104¼	104½	
Consol Film Ind	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Cons Film I pf 3½k	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	6	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	6	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	5	13¼	13	14	— ¼
Consol'n Coal	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	45	45	45	+ ¼
Container Co 1¼g	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ½
Cont Can (3½g)	4	55⅞	55¼	55⅜	+ ¼
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .45g	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Cont Oil Del (1)	9	32	31½	32	+ ¼
Cont Steel (3½g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ½
Corn Exch 2.40	20	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
Corn Prod (2.60)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	30	181½	181½	181½	— ¼
Cornell Dub El 3½g	6	16¾	16	16¾	— ¼
Crane Co (1e)	5	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	30	106¼	105¼	106¼	
Cream of Wh 1½	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ½
Crosley Corp ½g	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S 1½g	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	20	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
Crucible Sti (2e)	4	31¾	31½	31¾	— ⅛
Cuba RR pf	100	22	21½	22	— ⅛
Cuban-AmSug .40g	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	6	24⅜	23½	23¾	— ⅜
Curtis Publishing	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Curt Pub pr pf 3k	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1g	16	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 1½a	4	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer 3½g	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	7	37¾	37	37¾	+ ¼
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Del & Hudson	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Detroit Edi 1.20	6	21¼	21	21¼	— ⅛
Diam T Motor ¾g	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S ix2.22	3	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	20	43	43	43	— ¼
Doehler Die C 1½g	2	29½	29	29½	+1½
DomeMines ni.60	2	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5g	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
Dow Chem (3)		134	134	134	—2
du Pont deN (3g)	2	146	145½	146	+ ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	161	161	161	— ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	40	39⅞	30	+ ½
Elec Boat 1½g	8	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	1	4½	4½	4½	
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	1	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	120	89¼	88¾	89¼	+1½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	0	93	93	93	
EnPS$5½pf5½	310	90¼	89¾	90	+ ½
Equit Off Bldg	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
Erie RR (½g)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
Erie RR ct ½g	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl ⅜g	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
Evans Products	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	36	36	36	+ ¾
Fed M&Smelt 3g	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ½
Fed Mogul (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
Fed M Truck .30g	3	5	4⅞	5	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼	70	97¼	97	97	
Ferro Enam ¾ag	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Fid P Fire I 1.60a	2	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞	+ ¼
Firestone T&R 1½	4	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	
Fisher Wheeler	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Francisco Sugar	5	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	+1¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¾
Gabriel Co (.20g)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Gair (Robert) ⅛a	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Garnewell Co1½g	10	25¾	25¼	25¼	
Gaylord Cont .45g	1	13	13	13	
Gaylord pf 2¾	20	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	
Gen Am Inv .40g	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Gen Am Trans 1g	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
Gen Baking .60	5	8¼	8	8¼	
Gen Cable	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Gen Elec(1.40)	17	36½	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛
Gen Foods (1.60)	4	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	25	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Motors 1½g	16	52	51¾	51⅞	— ⅛
Gen Out Advert	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A	1	36½	36½	36½	+1½
Gen Real&Util	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gimbel Bros (.30g)	21	12¼	12	12¼	
Gold&Stock T 6	30	84½	84¼	84½	
Goodrich (BF) 1g	8	41	40¾	41	+ ⅛
Goodyear Tire1½g	6	38	38	38	+ ¾
Graham-Paige Mot	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby Con M .60	1	41½	41½	41½	
Grant(WT) pf (1)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
Gt West Sug 2	4	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Greyhound Corp (1)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Guantan Sugar	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	21	8¼	8¼	8¼	
GulfMo&O pf2½g	1	35½	35½	35½	
Gulf Oil (1)	8	47⅜	47¼	47⅜	
Hamil Watch .60g	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	10	102¾	102¼	102⅜	+ ⅛
Hercules Motors 1	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Hercules Pow 1½g	2	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	
Holland Furn (2)	2	37¾	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	3	13	13	13	
Homestake Mining	12	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
Household pf 5	10	111	111	111	+ ⅛
Houston L&P 3.60	1	65	65	65	+1
Houston Oil	3	8	7¾	8	+ ⅜
Hudson Bay (h2)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	2	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	8	1½	1½	1½	
Illinois Central	7	12½	12¼	12½	
Ill Cent LL (4)	1	45½	45½	45½	
Ill Central pf	5	28	28	28	+ ¼
Inger-Rand 4½g	1	90½	90½	90½	— ¼
Inland Steel 3g	3	71	70¾	70¾	— ¼
Indus Rayon (2)	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
Inspirat Cop ¾ag	5	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
Intercon Rubber 1e	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	175½	175½	175½	
Int Harvester (2)	10	70½	69¾	70½	+1¾
Int Harv pf (7)	40	172¼	172	172	
Int Mining	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	8	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	
Int Paper	15	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	4	66	65¾	66	
Int Shoe 1.80)	2	36	36	36	+ ¼
Int Tel & Tel	32	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ½
Interst Dept S 1	2	17	17	17	
Int Dept S pr 7	30	109	109	109	
Jewel Tea (1)	1	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ¼
Johns Man 1½g	3	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
Jones&L Stl 2	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Joy Mfg (.80)	4	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Keisey-Hay A 1½	2	21	21	21	
Kennecott Cp 1¾g	8	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ¼
Kinney (GR) Co	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Kresge (SS) 3½g	2	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
Laclede Gas	10	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Laclede Gas pf	1	65½	64½	65½	+1
Lambert Co (1½)	3	25⅞	25¾	25¾	
Lee Rub & T 2½g	3	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
Lehigh Port C 1½	1	25	25	25	+ ½
Lehigh Val Coal	5	1½	1½	1½	
Lehman Corp 1a	6	29	29	29	+ ⅜
Lehn & Fink 1.05g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores (2)	2	35	34½	35	+ ½
Lib-O-F Glass ¾g	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Libby McN&L .45g	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Liggett&Myers (3)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	
Liggett&My B (3)	1	68½	68½	68½	— ½
Liggett&M pf7	10	180	180	180	+ ½
Lima Locomo 1½g	5	35½	34¾	35½	+1
Lockheed Aircl1½g	1	17	17	17	
Lone Star Cem (3)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	
Long-Bell Lbr A	1	45	45	45	— ¼
Lorillard P ¾g	11	17	16⅞	16⅞	
Louisv G&E A 1½	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
MacA&Forb pf6	10	138	138	138	+1½
Mack Trucks (1g)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
Macy (RH) (2)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
Magma Copper 1g	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Manati Sugar	3	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Mar Midland .16g	24	6	5⅞	6	
MartStRy pr pf	1590	16¼	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Marshall Field .80	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½g	7	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Martin-Parry	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Masonite Corp 1a	1	38	38	38	
Mathieson Alk ¾ag	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
May Dept Strs (3)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ¼
Maytag Co	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
McCall Corp 1.40	2	21	21	21	+ ½
McCrory Stores 1	1	15½	15½	15½	
McIntyre P h2.22a	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
McKess&Rob 1.15g	1	23	23	23	
McLellan Strs .60g	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Mead Corp .45g	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Melville Shoe (2)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Miami Copper ½g	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	41	29¼	27⅞	29¼	+1½
Midl Stl P 1pf8	20	120	120	120	+ ½
Minn-Honey Reg 2	1	70	70	70	
Minn-Moline	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Mohawk Carpet (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Montgom Ward (2)	19	44½	43⅞	44½	+ ¾
Morris & Essex	460	19⅞	19½	19½	+ ¼
Motor Products 1g	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
Mullins Mfg pf7	60	72	72	72	+1
Murphy pf 4¼	40	113¼	113½	113¼	
Murray Corp 1½g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Nash-Kelvin (¾g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Nash C&StL 1g	30	32⅜	32½	32⅜	+ ⅛

Today's sales (est.) 250,000
Previous day's sales 555,000
1943 volume to date 233,319,839
1942 volume to date 85,760,976

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	50.3	Prev day	49.8
Month ago	50.9	Year ago	39.6
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Nat Aviation ⅛g	1	11½	11½	11½	
Nat Biscuit 1.20	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Nat Can	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Nat Cash Reg (1)	3	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
Nat Cylinder G .80	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
NatDairyProd .65g	10	20¼	20	20	
Nat D Strs pf .60	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
Nat Distillers (2)	2	31½	31½	31½	
Nat Gypsum ⅛e	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Nat Gyps pf4½	20	90	90	90	+1
Nat Lead (1½)	9	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
Nat Lead pfA7	10	170½	170½	170½	—1½
NatMal&SLIC ¾g	3	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Nat Pow & Lt	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Nat'l Steel (3)	4	58⅝	58	58⅝	+ ⅜
Nat Supply	16	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅜
Nat SS¼pf5½	2	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
Nat Sug $2pf 1k	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
Nehi Corp ½	2	14½	14½	14½	
Newmont Min 1½g	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
Newport Ind .60g	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
NewptNwShip 1½g	8	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
NY Air Brake (2)	2	36	35½	36	+ ⅜
NY Cent RR 1½g	45	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
NY Chi&StL pf	18	65	64	65½	+2
NYC Omnibus2½g	4	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ¾
NY Lack & W	20	45	45	45	+ ¼
NY NH&H	3	‡‡	‡‡	‡‡	
NY NH & H pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
NY Shipb'd 1½g	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Norf&Westn 10	60	184	183	184	+1½
No Am Avia (1e)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
North Am Co .96f	11	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Northern Cent 4	30	100½	100½	100½	— ⅛
Northern Pac 1g	24	15½	15¼	15½	
Northwest Tel 3	50	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
NorwalkT&R .40g	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Ohio Oil (1¼g)	8	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
Oliver Farm Eq 1g	3	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ¾
Omnibus Corp	51	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Omnibus Cp pf 8	40	93	93	93	+ ½
Otis Elevator .65g	2	18½	18¾	18¾	
Owens-Ill Glass 2	4	59½	58¾	59	+ ¼
Pac Coast 1pf	10	43	44	44	
Pac Gas&Elec (2

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Container Firm 9 Months' Net Is $1.74 Share

CHICAGO (AP)—Container Corporation of America reported net profit of $530,364, equal to 68 cents a capital share for the three months ended Sept. 30 after a deduction of $228,657 for postwar reserve. In the same months last year net profit was $509,570, equal to 65 cents a share, without any postwar reserve deduction.

Net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $1,363,583, equal to $1.74 a share, after a postwar reserve deduction of $481,214, compared with $1,738,475, equal to $2.22 a share, in the same 1942 period when no deduction of postwar reserve was made.

The Pullman Company, sleeping car subsidiary of Pullman, Inc., reported August operating income of $612,720 against $1,174,909 in the like 1942 month. In the eight months ended Aug. 31, operating income was $3,996,613 against $5,716,977 in the comparative 1942 months.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad reported August net income of $2,800,551 compared with $2,864,519 in the like 1942 month. Net income for the eight months ended Aug. 31 was $21,458,736 against $11,334,733 in the same period last year.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad reported August net income of $261,987 against $319,530 in August, 1942, and net income of $2,068,811 in the eight months ended Aug. 31 against $1,053,955 in the same 1942 period.

The New York Air Brake Co. reported net earnings for the nine months ending Sept. 30 of $893,307, equal to $2.87 a share, compared to a revised net of $915,876, or $3.53 a share, for the like nine months in 1942.

The Woodward Iron Co. reported net profit of $844,816, equal to $2.51 a share for the nine months ending Sept. 13, compared to $618,184 or $1.84 a share, in that period of 1942.

The United Corp., an investing company, reported for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net income of $1,038,832, equal to 42 cents a share on the $3 preferred stock, compared with adjusted net of $866,032 or 35 cents a preferred share, in the like months of 1942.

Mathieson Alkali Works reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $1,015,626, equal to $1.08 a share on the common stock, compared with $800,849, or 82 cents a share, in the like months of 1942.

Industrial Rayon Corp. and subsidiary reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,196,451, equal to $1.58 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $1,506,403, or $1.98 a share, in the first nine months of 1942. Figures in the latest period were subject to renegotiation, the company said.

Walter E. Heller & Co. reported earnings in the first nine months amounted to $319,870, equal to 94 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $376,021, or $1.16 a share, in the like months of 1942.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15

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Elected President of the National Association of Insurance Agents. Mr. Moreton is from Salt Lake City. Other officers: W. Ray Thomas of Pittsburgh, vice-president; Judge B. Miller, New York City, secretary, and George Sairleigh, New York, treasurer.

U. S. Interests Buy Control Of TACA System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Transcontinental and Western Air, one of the big domestic air lines of the United States, and a group of American purchasers have bought the controlling interest in a group of Carribbean, Central and South American air lines built up and operated by Lowell Yerex, it was learned here yesterday.

Under the deal, T. W. A. acquires about 38 per cent of the inter-American Airways and other American purchasers, including Henry Luce, of Time, Inc., and Steward McDonald, chairman of the Maryland Casualty Company and Time, own another 13 per cent interest, giving the American investors a 51 per cent control and bringing them into partnership with the British Government.

The major air system involved in the deal is a group of four operating under the name of TACA, or Transportes Aeros Centro-Americanos, serving four Central American countries. Other interests include an air line in Brazil—Aerovias Brazil, 40 per cent owned by Brazilian citizens—which has competed with Pan-American Airways.

The British West Indian Airways, one of the most important segments of the Latin American air service, is 20 per cent owned by the British Colonial Government of Trinidad, coming directly under the wing of the British Colonial secretary in London. The airways is 40 per cent owned by TACA.

The influx of new capital into the company is expected to stiffen the line's competition with Pan-American.

Simultaneously, the United Airlines announced it would put into operation last night the first regularly scheduled "flying freight cars" to be operated on an American air route. The planes—converted Douglas Dc3 types—will fly regularly between New York, Chicago and California, carrying about 6,000 pounds each of air express.

The new "cargoliners" are the same as the planes regularly used in passenger service, but with the walls stripped, seats taken out and plywood floors and siding added.

New Oil Wells Development Important to Canada, Alaska

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An interesting and hitherto unrevealed aspect of the current large economic developments in the Canadian Northwest and Alaska was made public here recently in the announcement by the Standard Oil Company (N. J.) that new oil wells near Fort Norman, just below the Arctic Circle in Northwest Canada, are now ready to deliver large quantities of crude oil for the Alaskan front.

The oil will be produced in the amount of several thousand barrels daily, piped nearly 500 miles over two 6,000-foot mountain ranges, and delivered at White Horse, a point on the Alcan Highway, to be refined into products for the United States Army.

The newly developing field is about a thousand miles further north than the previously furthest north in oil drilling on the American continent, namely the Turner field just north of the Canadian-American border.

Geologists have established that a broad band or "basin" of possibly oil-bearing land extends from the United States up through Canada in a northwesterly direction clear to the Arctic Ocean. This band begins in the American South at Texas, includes the Turner field in Canada, and runs up both sides of the Mackenzie River, on which Fort Norman is situated. The "basin" of possible oil tapers to only a few hundred miles in width as it reaches the Arctic.

Potential "Basins"

There are, incidentally, also certain substantial areas in Alaska considered to be potential oil "basins," including, if the map of Alaska is regarded as a griffon facing west, the forehead, a space over the antrum, and a space over the muzzle of the beast. The Navy has staked out a reserve in the northernmost of these "basins," but no oil has actually yet been proved up in Alaska.

Oil from the Norman Wells must be piped to White Horse on the Alcan Highway, because the highway runs west of the main "basin." The pipe line is being built by U. S. Army engineers. The White Horse refinery is being built and will be run by Standard Oil Company of California, no relation whatever to Standard Oil Company (N. J.).

Immense technical difficulties are involved. Temperatures at Fort Norman range through most of the winter down to 50 below zero. Fortunately, the "pour-point" of the Norman oil is still somewhat lower, so that it will not freeze at these temperatures, but temperatures may reach pretty close to this pour-point at certain high points on the pipeline and in any case the oil will not move very fast in extreme cold weather.

Furthermore the country is rugged and Norman is over 1,000 miles from railhead, with the rivers frozen up most of the year. Commercial cargo freight charges into Norman run around $78 a ton and for food average over $1 a pound.

The Norman field is not new. First successful wells were drilled in 1920. But lack of commercial outlet discouraged further exploration or drilling, customers being restricted largely to firms like the Hudson's Bay Company, the Diocese of the Arctic, Slave Lake Gold Mines, United Air Services and Canadian Airways, Ltd.

Production is being sharply increased because in spite of the long pipe-line haul the oil is much cheaper. Price to the Government is $1.25 a barrel, of which the largest part will go to the purchase of the wells from the company. Oil from the United States would cost, including transport, $4 or more per barrel, and the tankers to bring it would be exposed to attack and would have to be drawn from the limited United Nations' supply of tankers.

Important to Canada

The announcement is one more indication of the growing strategic, military, and transport importance of Canada. A "great circle" line from Chicago to Chungking would pass almost directly over Fort Norman and the valley of the Mackenzie River.

Perhaps an equal gain to Canada was indicated in the announcement of the new Bendix "flux gate compass," which by taking its bearings on the earth-inductor principle by means of a gyroscope-stabilized triangle of magnetized metals will make possible reliable compass readings on airplanes, even without the aid of radio direction findings, within 5 degrees of the magnetic pole instead of the 20 degrees within which present magnetic needle compasses prove unreliable. This should further stimulate flying over Canada, which already has reached proportions which will astonish the public whenever peace permits the lifting of censorship rules.

WPB Official Is Unimpressed By Cromwell De-Inking Process

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—James H. R. Cromwell and an associate set up test tubes and cauldrons at a House Committee hearing yesterday to cook the ink out of old newspapers—and asked for Federal money to finance the project on a big scale.

The demonstration was their plan to solve a growing paper shortage, under investigation by a House Committee.

But a War Production Board official was clearly unimpressed by the reprocessed paper produced by Mr. Cromwell, former Minister to Canada, and his chemist-partner, Francis H. Snyder.

"This is an interesting thing here," observed Arthur Wakeman, head of WPB's pulp and paper division, as he peered over the bubbling pots.

"You might be interested in trying this in your own home," he chided. "You can put some old newspapers in your wife's washing machine, put in a little soap and see what happens. It's very interesting."

But, he told the Congressmen, there are more than 200 patents on paper de-inking and bleaching processes in existence now, and the present supply of waste paper isn't sufficient to keep all the reprocessing facilities busy.

"Are we to spend millions of dollars of taxpayers money because some people are unwilling to take a few percentage points reduction in the amount of newsprint?" he asked.

Mr. Wakeman's coolness to the Cromwell-Snyder system got him into several heated exchanges with congressmen. When he said no inking mills are now turning out commercial newsprint from scrap paper, Representative Brown (R) of Ohia demanded:

"Well, don't you think it's about time we started something like this?"

The former Minister to Canada said his process would make it possible to recover 500,000 tons of waste paper a year and reconvert it to usable stock. He said the system's cost would prohibit making newsprint—the material in which the committee is primarily interested—but said it would increase the available supply of raw pulp for newsprint making.

He has sought unsuccessfully to have the plan financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) and the Defense Plants Corporation, he said, but he can't get the support because WPB won't say his process is essential to the papermaking industry.

Somebody on the committee asked him why the bleaching process couldn't be financed privately.

"Our present tax laws," observed Mr. Cromwell, "are absolutely preclusive of private capital investing in anything."

Daily Average Output Of Natural Gasoline Rises

WASHINGTON (AP)—The daily average production of natural gasoline and allied products, the Bureau of Mines said, was 10,027,000 gallons in August compared with 9,873,000 for July.

Outstanding increases occurred in Illinois, Oklahoma, and the Panhandle. Total stocks decreased 5,670,000 gallons during August.

RAILWAY AND LIGHT SECURITIES COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE: At a meeting of the Board of Directors, the regular quarterly cash dividend of $1.50 per share on the 6% Preferred Stock was declared—payable October 29, 1943, to stockholders of record October 20, 1943.

JAMES H. ORR, President

Boston, October 15, 1943.

RAILWAY AND LIGHT SECURITIES COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE: At a meeting of the Board of Directors, a cash dividend of 15 cents per share and an extra cash dividend of 25 cents per share on the Common Stock were declared—payable October 29, 1943, to stockholders of record October 20, 1943.

JAMES H. ORR, President

Boston, October 15, 1943.

Retail Sales 8 to 11 P. C. Above 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy Columbus Day trading and favorable weather pushed up retail sales volume above last week and 8 to 11 per cent above the like period of 1942 despite reduced holiday promotion activity, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. reported.

"A large part of the increase was seasonal," the business research firm said, "but as a result of larger stocks in many items and evident popularity for higher priced merchandise, sales volume was well maintained over a year ago."

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Ideally situated home, near shopping center, bus or train service, school. Large living room, porch, kitchen, washroom, hall downstairs; master bedroom, two single bedrooms, hall, bathroom, on second floor; sleeping room, bath, in the attic. End of deadend street on bluff, above the Charles River. Neal Stanford, 31 Pilgrim Road. DEC. 0450

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NAVY OFFICER and wife desire small apt. in Wellesley for 4 mos.; would consider large room and bath. Call Kir. 9298 (Mass.) mornings; good refs. given.

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BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave., near Massachusetts Ave.—Attractive side room in apartment. $6. Tel. after 4. Ken. 9136.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Suite 11—Double room for transients or permanent; warm and sunny. MRS. WEBBER. Ken. 5044.

BOSTON, 36 St. Stephen St.—Two homelike rooms in suite adjoining bath. MRS. McLEOD, Com. 5571.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large sunny single well heated room adjoining bathroom; terms reasonable. 1120 Bergen Street, Apt. 41 East.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Single studio; business woman; private family; separate entrance; one block B. M. T. Beverly Station. BUckminster 2-5284.

MIAMI 37, Fla.—Modernly furnished rooms; twin beds; adjoining bath; near bus; quiet neighborhood. J. L. Hughes, 31 N. E. 46th St.

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Nelson, McSpaden Match Would Keep Golf in News

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wide World

Jug McSpaden

Two matches have been played for the ostensible purpose of deciding who is the kingpin professional golfer of the present time, and both have been flops from a keenly competitive angle. Byron Nelson wrapped up Craig Wood, the national open hold-over champion, by 15 up and 13 to play. Then Harold McSpaden, as winner of the mid-summer Tam O'Shanter open, after a playoff with Buck White, took on Sam Byrd, winner of the Victory open, and in 36 holes of medal play at Tam O'Shanter, beat the ex-ball player eight strokes, with rounds of 70, 71, against 76, 73.

Aside from enhancing the reputations of the winners, these two matches decided nothing. National titles are not decided that way. If George S. May of Chicago or some other enterprising promoter now tries to rig up a match between Nelson and McSpaden, it will help keep the golf pot boiling, could contribute a few thousand dollars, no doubt, to some war charity and would be more than normally interesting from the fact that these two outstanding golfers have been buddies on and off the links for some years past.

Against Anybody

Seven or eight years ago as I was walking down one of the Pinehurst, N. C., fairways in company with this pair, the subject of long and accurate wooden club play came up and McSpaden, out of his chum's hearing, counselled me to keep an eye on Nelson. "There are some who occasionally will outhit him," as McSpaden put it, "but when it comes to both distance and accuracy, hole after hole, I'll take him against anybody."

There have been times, in the last seven years, when Jimmy Demaret loomed as possible kingpin of the American pro ranks. He flashed sensational rounds and the opinion grew among his rivals that the ever-smiling Jimmy, with the ever-colorful attire, was the best prospect among the younger set, especially after he beat Sam Snead 4 and 3 in the San Francisco match play open final of 1938. The next year he won the Los Angeles open with a great 274 and in 1940 became a sensation through winning the Oakland open, San Francisco match play, Western open, New Orleans open, St. Petersburg open and then climaxed it all by winning the Masters'. All he then needed to top it all off was to capture the national open at Cleveland, instead of which he went completely on the skids and since then has been very much of an in-and-outer.

Hot and Cold

The way he's turned hot and cold in his tournament ventures was well illustrated in the Tam O'Shanter and Victory tournaments of this past summer. In the Tam he went 73, 72, and then a sparkling 67, which put him right up with the leaders, only to come a cropper with a fourth round 77. In the Victory open he began with a 69, then a pair of 74's, but this time he finished with a 68, as the only contestant other than Sammy Byrd, the winner, who broke 70 in two rounds. In combined scores for the two tournaments his total of 574 was bettered by only Chick Harbert and Byron Nelson, 566 and 567, respectively.

Later, Demaret teamed with Craig Wood in the Golden Valley invitation four-ball at Minneapolis, came up to the final day seemingly hopelessly behind Nelson and McSpaden and then, by beating Bill Kaiser and Johnny Revolta 7 up and Chick Harbert and Harry Cooper 3 up, went to the top and won the tournament most sensationally.

The occasion for so much about Demaret at this particular time is that he has resigned from the Plum Hollow club in Detroit where this year's Ryder Cup matches were played and going back to his old stamping ground, Texas, where he was born, to take up pro duties at the River Oaks Country Club, Houston. It was while he was resident in Texas that he showed so much promise and, back in that atmosphere, he may yet fulfill his earlier promises, for he has plenty of good years ahead of him. Incidentally, he won the Michigan P. G. A. championship this season and last year at the Clinton Valley Club of that state he scored 66, 66 in tournament play, as another example of how he travels when he is hot.

While on the subject of Detroit, and Michigan golf in general, it is worthy of note that Al Watrous, veteran pro, has won the state open, for at least the fifth time, for up to 1940 he had won it four times, and the state P. G. A. the same number. This time he tied with Claude Harmon at 215 for the regular 54 holes. In the playoff he scored 70 to Harmon's 71. For 72 holes, therefore, his total was 285, or an average of 71.25.

Two Defensemen Chosen by Ross To Lead Bruins

QUEBEC CITY, Que., Oct. 16—Art Ross, Bruins manager, announced today that that Dit Clapper will captain the Boston team again this season, and that Jack Crawford would be co-Captain. The two Boston veteran defense men served in similar capacities a year ago.

Crawford, starting his sixth season as a Boston player, has become one of professional hockey's outstanding defense men. Given allstar rating a year ago, Crawford has rounded out his all around game to become a scoring threat. Playing in 49 of the 50 games of the last campaign he had five goals and 18 assist for 23 points.

Ross claims Crawford has no superior as a defenseman in major league hockey, and has been saying so for the last two years. Jack is a Greater Boston resident and makes his home with his wife and children in Newton, Mass.

Reports out of New York that Eddie Wiseman, former Bruins right winger, had been given his honorable discharge from the Canadian Army was news to Art Ross and other Bruins players. They had no confirmation of such action, and did not think it likely. Wiseman, who is on the Bruins inactive list, has been in service for more than a year.

The Bruins will play a practice game here tomorrow with the Quebec amateur team, and veterans will be mixed with amateurs in the Boston line-up. Three exhibition games also have been scheduled with Canadians at Quebec Oct. 24, at Cornwall Nov. 2, and at Kingston Nov. 3. The last two will follow the Bruins opening league game at Montreal Oct. 30.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Harris Due Back to Majors

Out of Buffalo a couple of days ago came the news that Bucky Harris will manage the club representing that city in the International League.

It was a cinch, of course, that Harris, fired unceremoniously by the Phillies in mid-season, would not be long out of a baseball connection. It is also a cinch that if the big leagues continue uninterrupted in the months ahead, Bucky will not be long in the minors.

Although his record is not overburdened with pennants and World Series triumphs, it is one much too sound to let end at this early date. Harris proved a long time ago that he could run a ball club in the majors. In fact, a lot of people will insist that he was doing a grand job with the Phils when suddenly dropped by Bill Cox.

An Ambassador

Not the pop-off type continually in the news, Harris has never received the credit due him. Quiet to a fault, he nevertheless has made a great many friends for baseball, on and off the field. While around Washington, he was an ambassador of good will for the national pastime, actually mingling with many people who knew not the difference between the National and American leagues, but who went out and became acquainted with the game after meeting Bucky.

This social angle probably is of a minor nature and certainly carries little weight with the hardened baseball magnate who fought his way up through the ranks.

But this seemingly mild mannered Harris can be just as tough as the next fellow when he has to be. Ask a few players around the American League who played under him for a while; or the N. L., too. No, Bucky is not long for the minors. He belongs upstairs.

♪ ♪ ♪

A New York critic has a question which must have made a few faces red in the vicinity of Capitol Hill. It goes something like this:

"Why didn't the big league allstars, picked to make that cancelled Pacific tour, go the rounds of Army camps and Naval stations in this country?"

If the Pacific tour was stopped, as officially announced, simply because transportation facilities were too precious to cart a small gang of big leaguers to battle zones beyond the West coast, what would prevent them from putting on shows for the men in uniform on United States soil?

Moving around the country for such a purpose would be possible, even in these cramped railroad times. Certainly the "boys" would welcome a look at the big leaguers. How about it, Washington?

♪ ♪ ♪

Back in May and June, every rival club in the American League, and a few in the National, were trying to buy Frankie Crosetti from the Yankees. Joe McCarthy had Stuffy Stirnweiss, base-stealing sensation of the International League, and the kid got off to a good spring start.

But Ed Barrow, in the Yankee office, turned a deaf ear to all offers. "Crosetti is not for sale!" boomed the rotund president of the New York club, who rarely makes such flattering statements publicly about his ball players.

Well, you know the rest. The Yankees not only might have lost the World Series to the Cardinals without Crosetti, but they probably would not have won the pennant without him—certainly not by so convincing a margin. McCarthy, too, must have agreed with the keep-Crosetti policy.

Speaking of McCarthy, the Yankee manager's contract has run out. On Nov. 13, 1940, he signed a three-year document. But with the baseball world in an unsettled state, Barrow's next offer probably will be limited to a single year. There is no doubt, of course, of Joe's returning to the banks of the Harlem River. There never is. He long ago became an institution in the Bronx.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

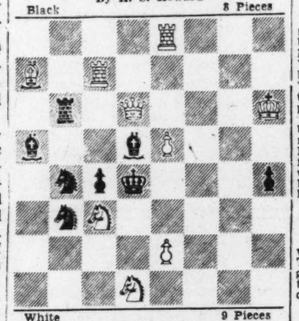
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

October 16, 1943

Problem No. 2611

By K. S. Howard

Black 8 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

4R3/B1R5/1r1Q3K/b2bP3/1ktpk3p/1ktKt5/-4P3/3Kt4

White to play and mate in two

(The Empire Review, January, 1926. Cited in "The Enjoyment of Chess Problems" as an example of the Howard Theme, in which "a line-pinned white piece by moving along the line of pin and interfering with another white piece unpins a black man, which in turn unpins the white key piece allowing it to mate.")

Problem No. 2612

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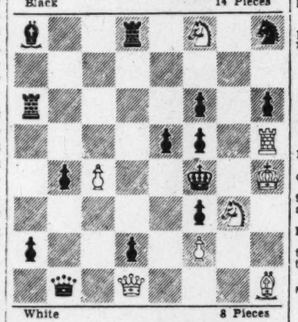
Black 14 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

b2r1Kt1kt/8/r4p1p/4pp1R/1pP2k1K/3pKt1/-p2p1P2/1q1Q3B

White to play and mate in three

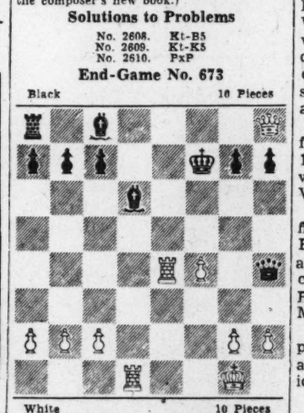
(The Observer, April 25, 1926. One of many interesting "strategic problems" in the composer's new book.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2608. Kt-B5
No. 2609. Kt-K5
No. 2610. PxP

End-Game No. 673

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Euwe-Retl, Match, Amsterdam, 1920. This position arose out of an unusual Two Knights. White's sacrifice never justified itself, and Black was able to initiate his own winning sacrifices.)

"The Enjoyment of Problems"

Kenneth S. Howard, problem editor of the American Chess Bulletin and for many years one of the country's leading composers, has written "The Enjoyment of Chess Problems," which David McKay Company, Philadelphia, has just published. As the title indicates, the book aims to give the problem solver a basic knowledge of problem terms and themes. In this way his enjoyment of the problem art will be greatly increased.

Frequently readers inquire about the problems which catch their eye in The Christian Science Monitor. Here is a book that explains in simple, informal language just what expert composers are trying to do.

Mr. Howard shows his versatility as a composer in citing his own problems, largely to illustrate the points discussed in his text. Some of the chapter heads show what is covered: Types of Two-Movers, The First Move, Black's Defenses, Pinning and Unpinning, Black Self-Pinning, Types of Three and Four Move Problems, Strategic Problems, Self-Mates. Student or casual reader will find its contents interesting. The book is well bound, with 222 pages and 216 diagrams.

Another new McKay book, "The Ideas Behind the Chess Openings" will be reviewed next week.

Amateur Championship

The second annual tournament to determine "the amateur chess champion of the United States" will begin Nov. 14 at the Manhattan and Marshall chess clubs, New York. The preliminaries will take a week. Players from sections remote from New York may, subject to the approval of the tournament committee, be excused from the preliminaries.

L. Walter Stephens, vice-president of the United States Chess Federation and tournament director, will receive entries up to Nov. 1. His address is 279 East Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. All players who have not played in the finals of the National chess championships are eligible. Edward S. Jackson, Jr., of the Manhattan Chess Club, won this event last year.

Fine's Tour

Recently Reuben Fine visited Guatemala, where he gave a number of exhibitions. Two of these were blindfold, and in 20 games, he allowed only three draws! All told, he played 204 games, winning 180, drawing 20, and losing only 4.

District Championship

Alvin Gorinstein, of the Soviet Purchasing Commission, won the annual District of Columbia championship. Fourteen players were divided into two sections of seven. Gorinstein and Kussman winning one, and Stark and Johnson the other.

The scores in the finals were Gorinstein 2½-½, Stark 2-1, Johnson 1-2, and Kussman ½-2½.

Washington Brilliancy

Edmund Nash won the Turover Brilliancy Prize, a $25 War Bond, in the District of Columbia championship recently concluded. His victim is well known in Boston where he won several championships.

Ruy Lopez

Nash White	Shapiro Black	Nash White	Shapiro Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	11 Kt-K4	KtxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	12 BxKKt	P-B3(c)
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	13 Q-Q5ch	K-R
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	14 PxP	BxP
5 Castles	B-K2	15 Q-R5	P-KR3
6 P-Q4(a)	P-QKt4	16 Q-Kt6	K-Kt
7 PxKP(b)	KKtxKP	17 Q-R7ch	K-B2
8 B-Kt3	Castles	18 B-Q5ch	K-K2
9 B-Q5	Kt-B4	19 Q-K4ch	Resigns
10 Kt-B3	R-Kt1		

(a) Presumably White has made a study of this move. Usual is 6 R-K or Q-K2.

(b) Not 7 B-Kt3, PxP; 8 KtxP, KtxKt; 9 QxKt, P-QB4; 10 Q moves, P-QB5, a variation of a Ruy Lopez trap.

(c) This loses. 12 . . . Q-K, preparing P-Q3, is preferable.

(Having been honorably discharged from the Army, Mr. Chevalier is once again taking over the Chess Column.—Ed.)

Talbert to Meet Segura in Final

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 16 (AP)—The two top-seeded players, Pancho Segura of Ecuador and William Talbert, of Indianapolis, will meet Sunday for the singles championship of the Pan-American tennis tournament. In the semifinals yesterday they brushed aside the Vega brothers of Mexico.

Segura, playing erratically, defeated Armando Vega, ranked No. 1 in Mexico, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4, while Talbert disposed of Rolando Vega, 6—1, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

In the women's doubles semifinals, the U. S. champions, Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., and Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, eliminated Maria Tapia De Roldan and Carmen Christlieb, of Mexico, 6—1, 6—0.

The Brough-Osborne team will play Pauline Betz of Los Angeles and Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica in the final.

Yale Alumni Wins

NEW YORK (AP)—Yale not only beat Columbia on the gridiron this season, but the Eli alumni outscored the Lion alumni, 2 to 1, in bond buying. The Yale group pledged $6,000 in bonds and Columbia $3,000.

The result was the outcome of a pre-game promise to buy a $1,000 bond each time their team scored a touchdown or gained 100 yards; $100 for a first down and $100 for an extra point.

Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Ursinus 10, Temple 6.
Drake 19, Missouri Valley 7.
Southwestern (Tex) 26, North Texas Aggies 0.
Fort Sheridan 14, Gardiner Army Hospital 0.
Doane (Neb) 46, Fort Crook 2.
Miami (Fla) 51, Third Armored Regiment, Camp Gordon, 6.
Southwestern (La) 20, Fort Benning 176th Infantry 7.
Fort Douglas 6, Kearns Air Base 0.

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(Continued from previous page)

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216-18 W. Adams Street

BERRIER'S
ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

LAKELAND

Tires—Batteries—Washing—Greasing
WOLFORD'S
Standard Oil Service Station
Phone 26-762 1305 South Florida Ave.

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4945—2-2644

MIAMI (Continued)

Shop SEARS-MIAMI first
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

Kem-Tone
See Demonstration
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
72 W. Flagler St. Ph. 3-7442

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 3-7896
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH.. 7-1667

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
155 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-8714

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami
72 N. E. First St.
Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach
1453 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5-2680

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

MIAMI BEACH

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

THE SPORT SHOP
For Sportswear and Everywhere
At Five Points

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 8-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Avenue Phone H1429

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1122-1128 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

WEST PALM BEACH

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B. D. COLE INC.
CONSTANT SERVICE
West Palm Beach, Florida

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 3675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone CH 3619 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bycks
218 Peachtree Corner Cain

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
60 Depts. at Your Service

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

FRUIT CAKES
Fischer's
Bakery and Delicatessen
1014 ABERCORN

China Glassware
Gifts
THOMAS WEST & COMPANY
18 West State Street

Globe Shoe Co.
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

In the Land of the Sky
IVEY'S
One of the Carolinas' Predominating Dept. Stores

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

BOSTON BAKED BEANS
. . . prepared the traditional New England way, fresh every few hours from our big bakeries. Served with dainty rolls and butter, only
20c

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

MINERVA CAFE
FAMOUS STEAK DINNERS
Pleasant music, delicious food. Advertised for 30 years in this newspaper.
214 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
DELICIOUS LUNCHEONS and DINNERS
OLD FRENCH DECORATIONS
Open Sundays
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Today or Tomorrow—
Or any day enjoy our delectable food served with a nicety you will appreciate in an atmosphere for gracious dining.
Luncheon Noon to 2:30
Dinner 6 to 8:30
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street, Brookline

NEW YORK CITY

"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S RESTAURANTS
147 W. 43rd ST
152 W. 44th ST
AT TIMES SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 50c
CLUB DINNERS from 75c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

When You Go Out For Dinner
Restaurant advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to serve you with satisfying meals.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE (Continued)

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
34 South Market Street Tel. 73 and 156

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2155

TIRES, TUBES, RECAPPING, AUTO AND HOME SUPPLIES
B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
FOURTH AND BREVARD STREETS
TELEPHONE 3-4134

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
We specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

South Africa's smartest Departmental Stores—
Cleghorns
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Johannesburg

Always in the forefront with something new in seasonable Fashions
CAFES and REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS
Cleghorn and Harris Ltd.

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Maskew Miller Art Gallery
Original works by South African Artists, Agents for Medici, Home-lovers and South African Prints.
29, Adderley Street Cape Town

DURBAN

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. Booth (Pty) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88, Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard, Creamery Butter.
Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 29, City Market, W. McDonalds Butchery, 99 Bulwer Rd. and at Rossburgh, Seaview, and Isipingo Beach.

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
Home-Made Pickles a Speciality.
We stock Heinz Food Products.
Rumford's Baking Powder.
6-8, Commercial Road (close to Station)
Phone 22493

THE Moore Shoe Co
For Satisfaction and Value in FOOTWEAR
368, West Street, Durban

SMYTHE'S TYRE & BATTERY (PTY.) LTD.
491/3, Smith Street, Durban
For Tyre Repairing, Retreading and Vulcanizing
Battery Service and Car Lubrication
PHONES 22284 and 24940

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353, West St. Phone 23321
Residence 22933

COCKERTONS
for FINEST FRUIT
FRESH VEGETABLES
FARM-BUTTER, EGGS, etc.
Stall 35 City Market, Durban, & 349A, Pine Street Durban

Mitchell Park Tea Rooms
In the Park — Phone 37772
TOWN DEPOT: 74, FIELD ST.
CAKE ORDERS PHONE 23719
SANDWICH ORDERS PHONE 24491
CAKES and CATERING A SPECIALITY
We have our own bakery

Every Purchase Counts
in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

JEANNE
(MISS J. TUNMER)
Delightful Lingerie and Maiden Form Brassieres
McFIE'S ARCADE

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing & Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22330)
4, Colonial Mutual Buildings. (Skyscraper)
530, West Street

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

JOHANNESBURG

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 30
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

PAINTINGS
RARE CHINA
BRONZES
ANTIQUES
CONSTANTLY on EXHIBITION
LANGTON GALLERIES.
324-5-6, Grand National Building
RISSIK STREET Phone 22-3894

June's and O.K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
Furnishings and Floor Coverings
136, Church St. Phone 3057
Also at 537, West St. 3057

Phone 34-3042
CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) Ltd.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik & De Villiers Sts., Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg.

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO PIECE ENSEMBLES

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

PIETERMARITZBURG

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
281, Church Street Phone 4110

CHRISTIE'S
CAFE DE LUXE
for
Cakes, Chocolates, Confectionery, and Catering.
204, Church Street Phone 2639

ROSS'
DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value with Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA

TELEPHONE 1213
KULZ,
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Mader Perms 25/-
Specialists in Permanent Waving, and Blow Waving, etc.
Bourke Trust Buildings
183, St. Andries Street, Pretoria

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41784, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT THE FARMERS'
A Departmental Store that will furnish you with everything, be ye Farmer, City Dweller or Visitor.
For Quality, Price and Service
THE FARMERS'
TRADING CO., LTD., AUCKLAND

AUCKLAND LAUNDRY Ltd.
'Phone 26-632 (8 lines)
Private Laundry Service
Bagwash Service
DRY CLEANING
Carpet Shampooing
Hat Blocking

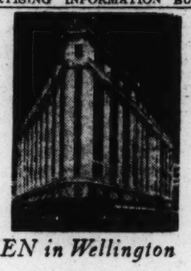
CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Reliable Shoe Store
Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES
Shoe Specialists
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


WHEN in Wellington make the D. I. C. your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services... Theatre Booking Office... and Well-known Beauty Salon.
D. I. C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123

JAMES SMITH LIMITED N.Z.
WELLINGTON'S MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

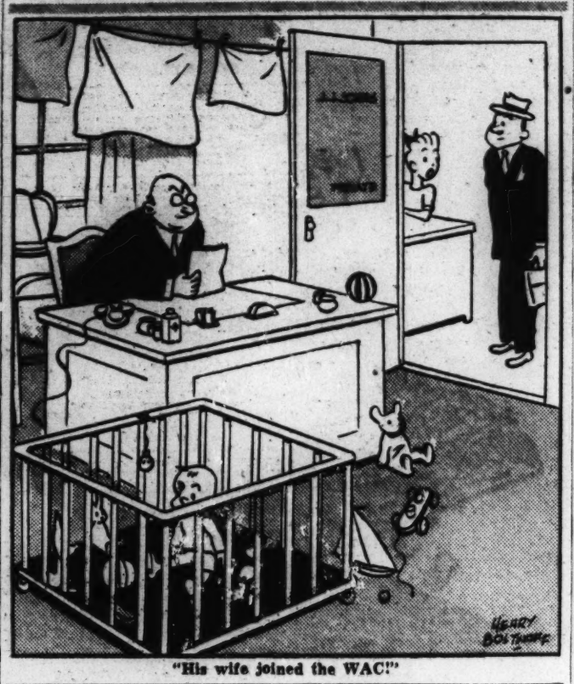
FERGUSON & OSBORN LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
302 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun— By Henry Boltinoff


"His wife joined the WAC!"

Changing Quarter-Ton Tire Once Took 24 Hours—Now It's Two

Gigantic airplane tires used on the larger airplanes presented a major engineering problem when replacement was necessary until recently, when Luther Mead, American Airlines employee, devised a revolutionary system which reduced the tire changing from a task performed by six men in three eight-hour shifts to one enabling two men to change both of the mammoth tires in one hour. The photograph shows the wheel skate unit of the device used to maneuver the 580-pound tires. A small crunk at the top and a hydraulic pump at the side are the innovations which enable the operator to lift or lower the wheel gradually and to move it in or out.

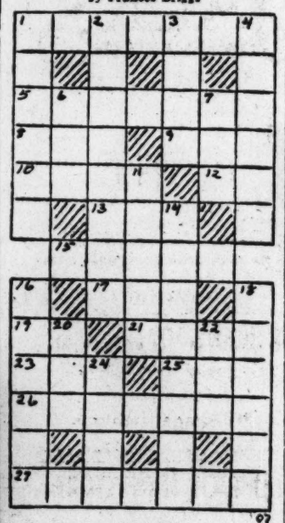
One glance at one of these 580-pound rubber casings is said to make the average motorist, driving on last year's retreads, actually drool.

A Verse for Today . . .

Yea, whiles I was speaking in prayer . . . he informed me, and talked with me, and said, O Daniel, I am now come forth to give thee skill and understanding.
—DAN. 9:21, 22

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—According to Mother Goose, Little Polly Flinders sat among what?
5—What do you call the lot or set of goods as shipped or received?
8—Anything having shape of the letter C is called what?
9—What is a Swedish river flowing to Gulf of Bothnia?
10—What fiber-yielding plant is grown extensively for production of cordage?
12—Mail (abbr.).
13—What is a "winghanded" mammal?
15—What American naval commander attacked and captured British fleet in Pet in Bay, 1812?
17—What is Spanish word for "river"?
18—Exists.
21—What is smallest of mergansers?
22—To observe.
25—Busy as a ——.
26—What city of Indiana was originally called State Line because it borders on Indiana-Illinois boundary?
27—Those who play roller polo are what?

Down
1—Hackneyed or stereotyped expression is called what?
2—What month of year is subject of poem by Thomas Hood?
3—Who was wife of Geraint?
4—What have been used as a medium of exchange among primitive peoples in all continents?
6—Born.
7—Projection on a wheel is what?
11—In what French city was Charles Gounod born?
14—The sachbut was an early form of what musical instrument?
16—You might purchase 32, 33, 98-piece set of what?
18—Who are the natives of Faiun?
20—Ocean.
23—What is an Anglo-Irish diminutive suffix?
24—Girl's name.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Today's Quotation

No furniture so charming as books, even if you never open them or read a single book.
—SIDNEY SMITH

Daily Anecdote

The 'Helpful' Hint

Whittier loved children. One winter's day the poet arrayed himself in a handsome overcoat of the purest Ulster pattern. Then attired in the new garment, he attended a school examination up in the near-by hills.

He was standing by the teacher, who was catechising a dimpled little tot in geography.

"What are the provinces of Ireland?" she asked.

"Potatoes, cattle, pigs—"

"No, no," interrupted the teacher. "I didn't mean products, I said provinces."

The little lassie began bravely, "Connaught, Leinster, Munster and—and—" Here she paused, put her chubby fingers in her rosebud mouth, and sought inspiration successively in her toes, the corner of her apron, the ceiling, and then the poet.

All children loved the old Quaker's kindly face. He smiled; her face brightened. The entente cordiale had been established between them. He patted his coat significantly, she looked at him inquiringly. He nodded, and she burst out with, "Oh, Miss Simmons, I know now! They are Connaught, Leinster, Munster and Overcoat!"

In Lighter Vein

Future Efficiency Man

Mother: "After I wash my face I look in the mirror to see if it's clean. Do you?"

Little Willie: "I don't have to, mom. I just look at the towel!"

It's a Plan

A columnist tells us that it's fall housecleaning time when women remove all the trash from the attic before putting it back again.

Agreed—but just what member of the family demands said trash be carted back because he may need it sometime.

Word Definitions

From Washington via the Wall Street Journal come these interpretations of official lingo:

Efficiency Expert: A man without an office of his own to wreck. **Liaison Man:** A man you hire to do the work of another you don't like. **Executive:** A man who makes quick decisions and is sometimes right. **Conference:** A group of men who singly can do nothing and collectively decide nothing can be done.

United States Coast Guard Photo

Camera Shy Mascot

"Mermaid," an Arabian pup picked up by a Coast Guard crew in North Africa, obviously doesn't like cameras, judging by the pained expression.

Brevities

Indianapolis News: Slicing the butter any thinner than it is now will be a technical triumph for somebody.

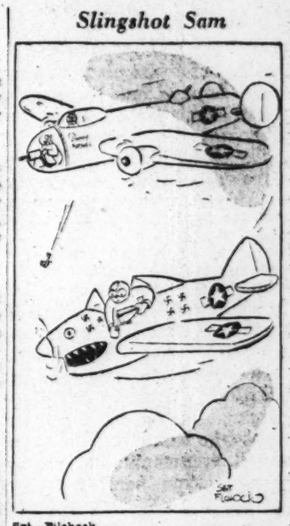
St. Louis Star-Times: "It is predicted that postwar books will be printed on edible paper." Good! By eating the pages as we read them, we won't lose our place when we lay the book aside.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Washington gossip-peddlers have been having a pretty strenuous week of it. Some of them are reported to be quite exhausted from their work of moving big generals here and there.

Meat for Army

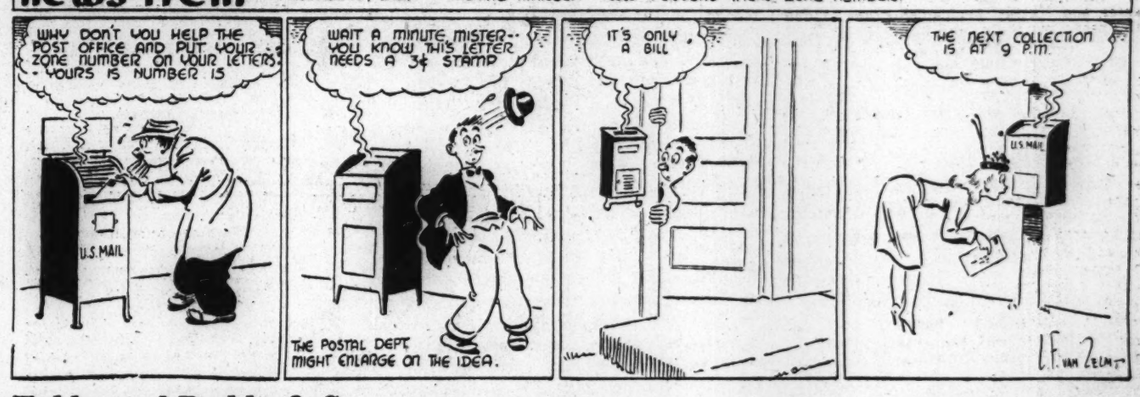
The Army is using more and more boneless beef, frozen in containers, instead of carcass beef as a field ration; the army boneless meat is prepared in three classifications: steaks and roasts, boiling pieces, and ground meat.

Slingshot Sam

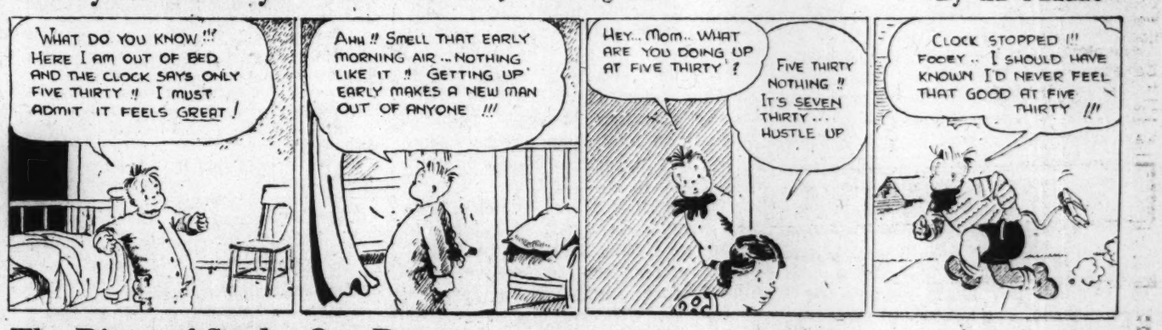

Sgt. Pilchock

"Who cares how he does it—it's the results that count in the long run."

NEWS ITEM— HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. — "TALKING MAILBOX" TELLS PERSONS THEIR ZONE NUMBER


WHY DON'T YOU HELP THE POST OFFICE AND PUT YOUR ZONE NUMBER ON YOUR LETTERS? YOURS IS NUMBER 15
U.S. MAIL
WAIT A MINUTE, MISTER— YOU KNOW THIS LETTER NEEDS A 3¢ STAMP
THE POSTAL DEPT. MIGHT ENLARGE ON THE IDEA.
IT'S ONLY A BILL
THE NEXT COLLECTION IS AT 9 P.M.
U.S. MAIL
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That Early Morning Air* By LE PELLEY


WHAT DO YOU KNOW!!! HERE I AM OUT OF BED AND THE CLOCK SAYS ONLY FIVE THIRTY !! I MUST ADMIT IT FEELS GREAT!
AHH!! SMELL THAT EARLY MORNING AIR... NOTHING LIKE IT !! GETTING UP EARLY MAKES A NEW MAN OUT OF ANYONE !!!
HEY... MOM... WHAT ARE YOU DOING UP AT FIVE THIRTY?
FIVE THIRTY NOTHING !! IT'S SEVEN THIRTY.... HUSTLE UP
CLOCK STOPPED !!! FOOEY.. I SHOULD HAVE KNOWN I'D NEVER FEEL THAT GOOD AT FIVE THIRTY !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now What?* By RODGERS

"Now what?" asked al' Togo—
"I only wish I knew!" I wagged gloomily
"Well, why don't we go rescue Buzzy now and come back for Sponge later?" somebody suggested—
"That would be fine," I said, "Only Sponge never stopped to tell me where Buzzy is!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*It Should Bring Home the Bacon* By THE HAGERS

Said Jack Spoonbill, "This car I made Should be the busy housewife's aid.
I'll set the dial for Pintail's store; 'Twill bring the groceries to my door."
The car then headed for its goal. Jack ran it by remote control.
"It's there!" cried Jack. "The light flashed red!" I wondered what Tom Pintail said.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Toward a Common Political Language

The terms by which the United States, Great Britain and Russia accepted Italy as a cobelligerent deserve attention not only because they mark the turning of Italy away from an unnatural alliance with Germany but because of their implication for future co-operation among the Allies.

The three-power statement on Italy need not be construed as assuring that the three signatories will see eye to eye on all points of postwar reconstruction. It does not guarantee that they will necessarily support the same factions within the various nations that must reconstitute their governments after the war. It bears not at all on one of the most touchy questions outstanding between the Soviet Union and its Allies, namely, the postwar boundary issue.

It does, nevertheless, commit Russia to the ideal of democratic government for Italy and thus helps establish a precedent for dealing with other countries as they are released from the Axis yoke. It should help to allay fears that Russia might attempt to use a United Nations victory as an opportunity to communize Europe. It should help to silence those who play upon such fears in the hope of muddying relations between Russia and its Allies for clerical or narrow political reasons.

The closer liaison work between the three governments as they prepare for the Moscow Conference doubtless facilitated a meeting of minds on the question of Italy's future. This is evidence that the great silences—vast as the Russian plains—that once existed between the Anglo-American allies and their massive partner are now being filled in.

No one should expect, however, that the filling will consist entirely of pleasantries. And we may well beware of those who would balloon further inter-Allied arguments into predictions of disaster. From here on there is going to be more talk among the big three, and more talk means more opportunity for reciprocal criticism as well as for compliments, as Britons and Americans know only too well.

Almost as if to prevent optimists from reading too much into the declaration on Italy, the Soviet paper Pravda has brought out in the last few days a typically blunt invitation to Britain and America to keep hands off the boundary question, at any rate for the time being. The Russians still emphasize that the thing they are mainly interested in at the moment is closer military co-operation. By this, though, they could mean, for one thing, some arrangement which would prevent American and British soldiers from becoming too numerous in territories which Russian diplomacy has traditionally regarded as its special spheres of influence, like the Balkans and parts of the Near East.

But British and American statesmen could easily discern the political aspects of any such demand and turn it to good political account. For all the "straight talk" offered by Pravda, it is clear that the military and political aspects of the war cannot be set in separate compartments, and that present military strategy can have a very important effect on the situation in which European borders will at last be decided.

As the time approaches for the Moscow Conference it is worth noting that the attitudes among the three participants are losing something of their previously enigmatic quality. The statement on Italy illustrates the trend. It is a distinct gain. Doubtless it is a reward of the energetic efforts of the peoples and statesmen of the three countries to bring about a conference even in the face of misgivings among some sections of opinion. It marks a growing recognition that the fundamental, over-all aims of these three nations can be harmonized, and thus should encourage the frankest discussion of secondary points on which disagreement may exist.

Progressive Inquisitiveness

It was once remarked that the Indian in North America had before him all the natural resources that greeted the white man, but the paleface had a certain receptiveness to new ideas, a questing, experimental strain of thought. Thus, he could do more in America than the red man.

It is true that America has had a lively respect for the uses of research. The big corporations have been almost as proud, judging from their advertisements, of their laboratories as of their product. And there has been a lively competition at the level of skilled experimental investigation.

If we understand Vice-President Wallace correctly, he is now suggesting to the Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee that two things can be accomplished by putting the Federal Government into the industrial research business after the war: (1) Small business can be protected from monopolies and new advances commanded by corporations large enough to support their own research laboratories. (2) Abuse of research can be minimized.

Of course, the Government has always been in the research field to a certain extent, notably in agriculture, and in the present war it is financing or conducting immense amounts of research itself. The $23,000,000 project at Massachusetts Institute of Technology is one example.

And, certainly, the advances made in electronics and other fields by the Government should be made available on some equitable basis after the war to small and large concerns alike. Small concerns have been under some disadvantage in research due to the expense involved.

Some have met this with ingenuity. Southern cotton growers, for example, threatened with extinction of their industry by the inroads of rayon, a result of chemical research, banded together, financed a research center at Mellon Institute and soon blossomed forth with new fabrics and constructions that have led rayon a merry chase in recent years.

In New England, a community research group was set up to serve small industries at fees considerably less than the cost of maintaining separate laboratories. There are several notable independently owned research laboratories, too, that have turned in excellent jobs for smaller clients.

Vice-President Wallace's proposal, however, deserves fullest consideration. There is no visible end to the amount of progressive inquisitiveness that the country can use in advancing toward a better world.

Teacher's Still in War Work

When Miss Peabody was asked at a recent parent-teacher meeting if she didn't regret giving up her vacation job in an airplane factory, she replied: "Not at all; you see, I've merely transferred from one phase of war work to another." Miss Peabody, who happens to be a high-school teacher, voiced a vital though little recognized fact. She can point with pride to a long list of "graduates" now in uniform, as well as to another group she is readying to don it.

America is far from being a militaristic nation, but its schools seem capable of turning out not only such generals as Marshall and MacArthur, Eisenhower, Patton, and Clark, but millions of lesser lights who, while they may not issue orders, nevertheless carry them out with an individual initiative, resource, and determination which is largely responsible for our military successes.

While Miss Peabody is no longer building planes, she is engaged in the equally important work of training youths who may some day fly them. And while Mr. Porter, who left his summer work in a munitions plant to answer the bugle call of the school bell, no longer loads shells, he is, in his chemistry classes, teaching youths to build blockbusters. In like manner, Miss Jobes of Algebra I, Mr. Johnson of Geometry II, and Mr. Marcus of Manual Training and Mechanical Drawing are developing future fliers and precision bombers, the technicians who shall develop tomorrow's combat planes, and the workers who will build planes for peace, as well.

A metaphorical medal, then, to the thousands of teachers who have left their temporary (and frequently more remunerative) positions in defense plants to resume their even more important "war work" in school.

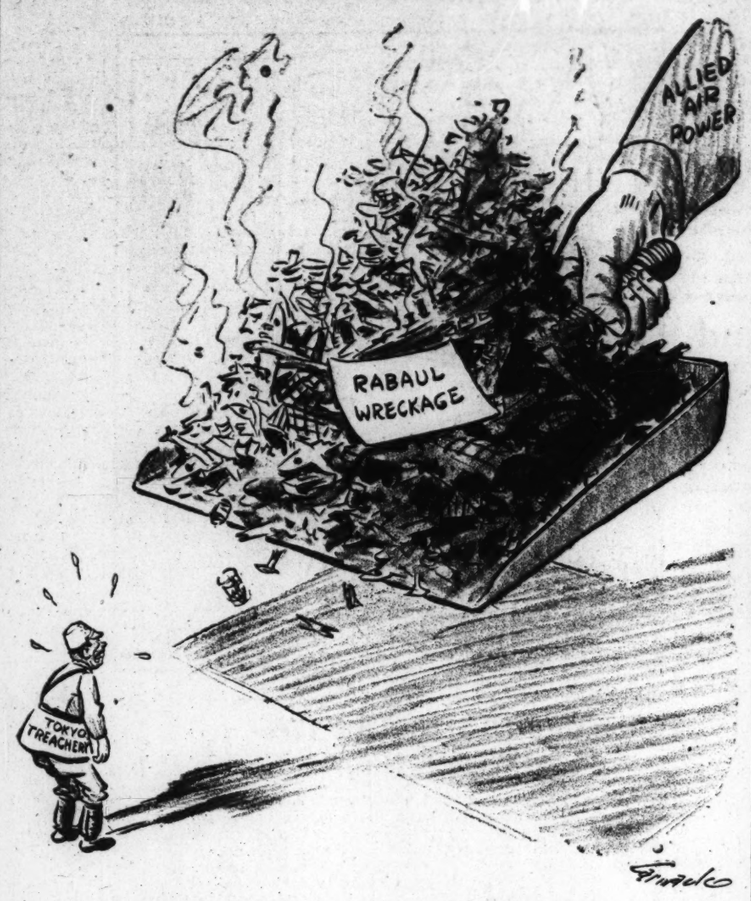
There may be those among the boys in the "big push" overseas around Christmas who may be glad they are not being pushed around in the Christmas-shopping crowds—but not many.

Iowa is raising pests to get rid of that other pest, the corn-borer. Now, let's see, what can we raise for that fellow who's always trying to get free publicity?

What's become of the mild little lads in the neighborhood who used to play such comparatively gentle games as "Cops and Robbers" and "Cowboy and Indian"?

It's a strange world. The pennies look like dimes and for a dime nowadays you get only about a cent's worth.

Another Payment on Acco...



Our Readers Say—

"Bo-Peep and the Senate"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read with delight your editorial, "Bo-Peep and the Senate." It should be read on the floor of the Senate by the Clerk, for in my opinion, it gives really adequate expression to the mind and temper of the American people.

There are many who are convinced that the Senate of twenty-five years ago is responsible for the present crisis and tragedy; that had that Senate exercised a modicum of statesmanship, we could have made of the League of Nations an instrument eventually which would have established world peace, a peace of justice under the reign of law, and this world catastrophe would have been avoided. Be that as it may, the people are tired of quibbling, evasion, procrastination, and stupidity in the august Senate. If I speak strongly, it is because I feel deeply.

Los Angeles — FRANK G. TYRRELL

Dr. Lin Yutang

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some time ago I read in one week adverse criticisms of Lin Yutang's latest book in The New York Times, The New Yorker, and The Christian Science Monitor. The consensus was that Dr. Lin Yutang had slipped from his former place of great philosopher because he presumed to criticize Winston Churchill and the policy of the English in the Orient.

Frankly I was disappointed that all three reviewers should castigate the author so severely for things that Englishmen themselves have criticized. For instance, Somerset Maugham has scathingly denounced England for her colonial policy in Asiatic areas where he has traveled and lived.

This is not the time to squabble with England. But neither should a man be pilloried who believes his own country's future, be it the United States or China, need not be subjugated to the imperialism of England.

We want an international union of democracies after the war. But we cannot have one if the United States is to be subservient to an imperial power.

Democracy must be tried this time. It must be tried by all the world or mankind will lose its faith and hope.

Biddeford, Maine — LOUISE DARCY

"Patriotism in Prison"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just been looking over a clipping from The Christian Science Monitor with the caption "Patriotism in Prisons." It has to do with the manufacture in prisons for war needs and, of course, we have been very close to that undertaking from the beginning. However, recently we have been troubled by the extent of certain statistical representations. For example, for some time it was said that 160,000 men are employed in prisons on war contracts. As a matter of fact, I know that there are only 120,000 men in the prisons.

In your clipping, the beginning of the second paragraph reads "New York's State prisons will provide manpower for the manufacture of some $10,000,000 worth of war goods this year." I would be interested to know where you got this information, for if it is to materialize, it would be a great surprise to all of us who have been watching the industries in the prisons of this State as well as the others.

Thus far, through July, 1943, all the State prisons of the country have entered into contracts or have produced products valued at $13,068,765, and of this amount, farm activities and canned goods represent $5,303,617.

The Christian Science Monitor has always been a good friend of the cause of prison progress in this country and of this Association and I write you in the same spirit.

E. R. CASS
The American Prison Association
New York

(Editor's Note — The $10,000,000 figure, taken from Business Week, referred to State prisons throughout the Nation, and not merely to those of New York as erroneously and regrettably stated in The Christian Science Monitor's editorial.)

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Occupying Italy

The Wide Horizon

By Laura Haddock

Virtually the first large-scale attempt of the United States to govern a conquered country is under way in Sicily and is even now being extended to Italy's mainland. Is the occupation being engineered intelligently? Do the policies of Allied Military Government in Sicily reflect the more liberal postwar thinking in the United States—upon whose shoulders has fallen much of the task of keeping order in Sicily—or do they express the more reactionary elements?

Rightly or wrongly, the American State Department is being identified in some quarters with the latter group. Leading anti-Fascists in this country—among them Professors Gaetano Salvemini and George La Piana of Harvard University—are seriously concerned lest the State Department's present policies lead the Italian people to a communist revolution.

Recently, the two eminent Italian-Americans expressed the anti-Fascist view of the situation before a student-gathering. Said Professor Salvemini, "America is winning the war; but as a result of winning the war in Italy, at least, we make unavoidable the collapse of the Fascist regime. We produce a revolution in Italy and we must accept it as the inevitable result of winning the war."

It was his opinion that we should face the fact of this revolution calmly and let Italy get on with it, confining ourselves to the keeping of law and order in the various cities as we take them over.

* * *

"The Italian people are not so stupid," said Dr. Salvemini, "as to still want Fascism after 20 years' experience with its failure and the disasters it has brought." He said he believed that, if left to themselves, the better element among the Italian people would dominate and would produce a democratic republic.

Dr. Salvemini said that, left to their own devices, the Italian people would undoubtedly wage civil war. "The Fascist regime has been utterly discredited with most of the people," he said, "and a new form of government must emerge from its collapse. It will be a democratic government—unless the Allies so confuse and discourage the vast, forward-looking middle classes in Italy that they turn to the extreme left, to Communism, for the leadership which Fascism failed to give them."

He declared that AMG had been grievously mistaken in retaining in office the Fascist mayors in many of the towns. He charged, also, that it was a mistake for the Allies to deal with King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

Dr. Salvemini added, "This is discouraging and confusing to the Italians, who had already, even before we conquered Sicily, repudiated the Fascists as leaders and were ready to be led into something better."

* * *

He urged leaving Italy as free as possible to work out its own political salvation. "Our job," he said, "is to occupy the town and keep law and order in that town. Then when we have done that, let's give the Italians a chance to arrange their affairs as they see fit. Let them organize their own economic associations, their own political parties, start their free papers—and let us keep hands off, giving no precedence to one over another.

"The Italian people," went on Dr. Salvemini, "have a right to make their own blunders just as we in the United States did. What if they do go through a civil war! It will be a short civil war and it will mean the elimination of the Fascist regime once and for all, and the esetablishment of a republican form of government."

Dr. La Piana, corroborating what his colleague said, declared it his opinion that strong currents of clerical thought were at work in "those circles around the State Department from which the reactionary policies have come." He blamed the State Department's apparent fear of revolution in Italy on these ecclesiastical interests, emanating from the Vatican, and asserted that they were not representative of Italian thought.

Mr. Roosevelt's New News Policy

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

President Roosevelt has been giving so much news recently that it is almost embarrassing. At his press conference Friday, scheduled at 10:30 but not starting till 11:10, he rattled off a series of announcements of first-rate importance, seated behind his big flat-top desk, while perspiring correspondents, who have been increasing in numbers since word of the President's new news policy got out, tried to keep up with him.

In quick succession came the announcement of a new head for the Fair Employment Practices group, the emphatic declaration that he hoped there would be no postwar high tariff on natural rubber, the sharp comment about Argentina's suppression of Jewish newspapers, (enough to make any press conference memorable!); the announcement that Mr. Byrnes is heading a new study to consider disposition of war contracts, the ambiguous comment that the State Department has been working for over a year and a half on postwar programs, and has consulted labor, capital, and agriculture in the process; an interpretation of the American aerial attack on Rabaul, and a few answers to questions, including comment on the heavy toll of Flying Fortresses in the latest raid over Germany.

While the President talked, a shower bent down the green grass on the White House lawn outside, and the reporters sweltered. When they rushed out they had more news than a month of certain other conferences in the past might have produced, and they found the shower was over. So they dashed back to their various offices and sent out the dispatches which you read in Friday's papers.

Mr. Roosevelt's new policy is of itself newsworthy. Mr. Roosevelt's relations with the press have gone through various stages. I remember the first carefree, happy, honeymoon conferences here. What a relief they were—if I may say so without meaning to draw an invidious comparison with the hesitant, unhappy conferences with President Hoover in the last gloomy two years of his administration.

Mr. Roosevelt managed to inspire a sparkle and good humor for his first two terms or so and, on the whole has had, I believe, the best relations with the press of any recent American President.

For two or three years, however, particularly since the last campaign, the spontaneity and ebullience have been fading out, though it reappears frequently, particularly after Mr. Roosevelt comes back from a vacation. This is doubtless due to a variety of reasons, predominantly pre-occupation with the war.

Just to imagine the responsibilities piled on an American President in wartime is enough to cause a shudder in most people. With battles and human lives hanging in the balance, with emotion at fever heat, with everybody in America trying to give advice, it would be a crushing load on most men. Mr. Roosevelt has shown some signs of its effects.

But in addition to that, according to my estimate, there is a gradual accretion of dissatisfaction with the press on the President's side. After all, most of the newspapers of the country opposed Roosevelt's re-election in 1936, and the majority against him had risen, according to some estimates, to 70 or 80 per cent in 1940. There have been distinct signs that the journalistic barbs were getting under the skin. Some of Mr. Roosevelt's comments on the press have been sharp, and sometimes, though not frequently, he has shown a certain chiding impatience, that is reminiscent of the old Harding and Coolidge days, when correspondents received many a round of Presidential lecture, often justified.

Now, suddenly, all this is changed.

How long it will last is anybody's guess. But from about the time of Winston Churchill's last visit to Washington, and particularly since Mr. Churchill divulged half a dozen first-rate secrets to the Commons on his return to London, the White House has suddenly again become the best news source in Washington. There is a difference in the atmosphere, however. Many of the President's items are paraphrased from sheets prepared in advance. With so much news poured out at once there is less question and answer, and less informal raillery. The President has "got up" his pronouncements. He has apparently decided, what is certainly true, that the country wants more war information, and that he can supply it. Even at the loss of some informality the new arrangement, while and if it lasts, is certainly to be commended.

Do the People Choose?

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

During the first years subsequent to the general adoption of the preferential primary method of choosing candidates for elective public office, the people of the United States congratulated themselves in the belief that they had out-maneuvered the political bosses. So confident were they of this that they proceeded to set in motion the machinery which eventually provided them the privilege of choosing, by popular vote, rather than by choice of the several State Legislatures, members of the United States Senate, thereby in effect simply duplicating or providing an annex to the House of Representatives.

Theoretically, at least, both these adventures into the realm approaching pure democracy in State and National governments were undertaken in the belief that freedom of choice, rather than directed or recommended selection by those whose counsel was not always unselfishly given, would insure to the people the opportunity to direct, more closely than under the discarded system, the enactment and administration of legislation.

It is interesting, even this early in the history of this era of a hoped-for freedom, to seek to discover what has been gained, and as fairly to balance it against what has admittedly been lost. First of all, in order that we do not proceed under any misapprehension of the facts in the case, we have not, by this supposed simple process, eliminated the political bosses. Their recall was ordered by popular referendum, and the writ was served, but they did not vacate. Indeed, it could be affirmatively and perhaps convincingly shown that the influence of unscrupulous and designing politicians in the choice of United States Senators by popular vote is far more harmful than that of the representatives of special interests who so often influenced the choice of State legislators.

No one, of course, imagines for a moment that the popular choice expressed in the so-called Presidential primaries has ever been more than feebly reflected in a nominating convention. It is here that the grand strategy of the game of politics prevails, fortunately or unfortunately. The success story in which the favorite son or the courageous champion of a faction or bloc is the acclaimed hero is seldom re-enacted in convention halls at four-year periods. And so it comes about that we vote in November, not often for our first choice, but for the candidate believed by the masters of strategy to be most likely to win.

But what seems unavoidable in the existing method of nominating Presidential candidates and in electing a President by the electoral votes of States, rather than by popular vote or the vote of congressional districts individually, is possible of attainment elsewhere. Where there has been failure by the people to express free and full choice it has been due to a lack of alertness and interest—a veritable surrender to selfish and ambitious minorities. Few State and county officers, even since the enactment of the primary law, have been chosen by a majority vote of the electors qualified.

What is true of executive and administrative officers is true also of judges chosen in those States where these officers are named by popular vote rather than by appointment. But little comfort is found in these contrasting methods of choice of the judiciary by the people in those States whose courts are presided over by men appointed by unworthy and discredited Chief Executives.

The only sympathy a prudent and unbiased observer, however charitable, could express for a free people equipped with all necessary facilities for remaining politically free, would be to grant a lack of apprehension of the actual danger of present-day political trends. We are inclined to depend too implicitly upon promises, calmly awaiting performances which too often are forgotten. We have been persuaded to believe in the efficacy of a new formula concocted by political alchemists. At first there was an alluring label on the hastily devised package. Then the name was blown into the bottle. It seems to have become a standard brand.

At this hour we in the United States are on the eve of a vital and all-important political campaign in Nation, State, and county. The call to individual and collective action is as imperative and as insistent as that to war against a foreign foe.

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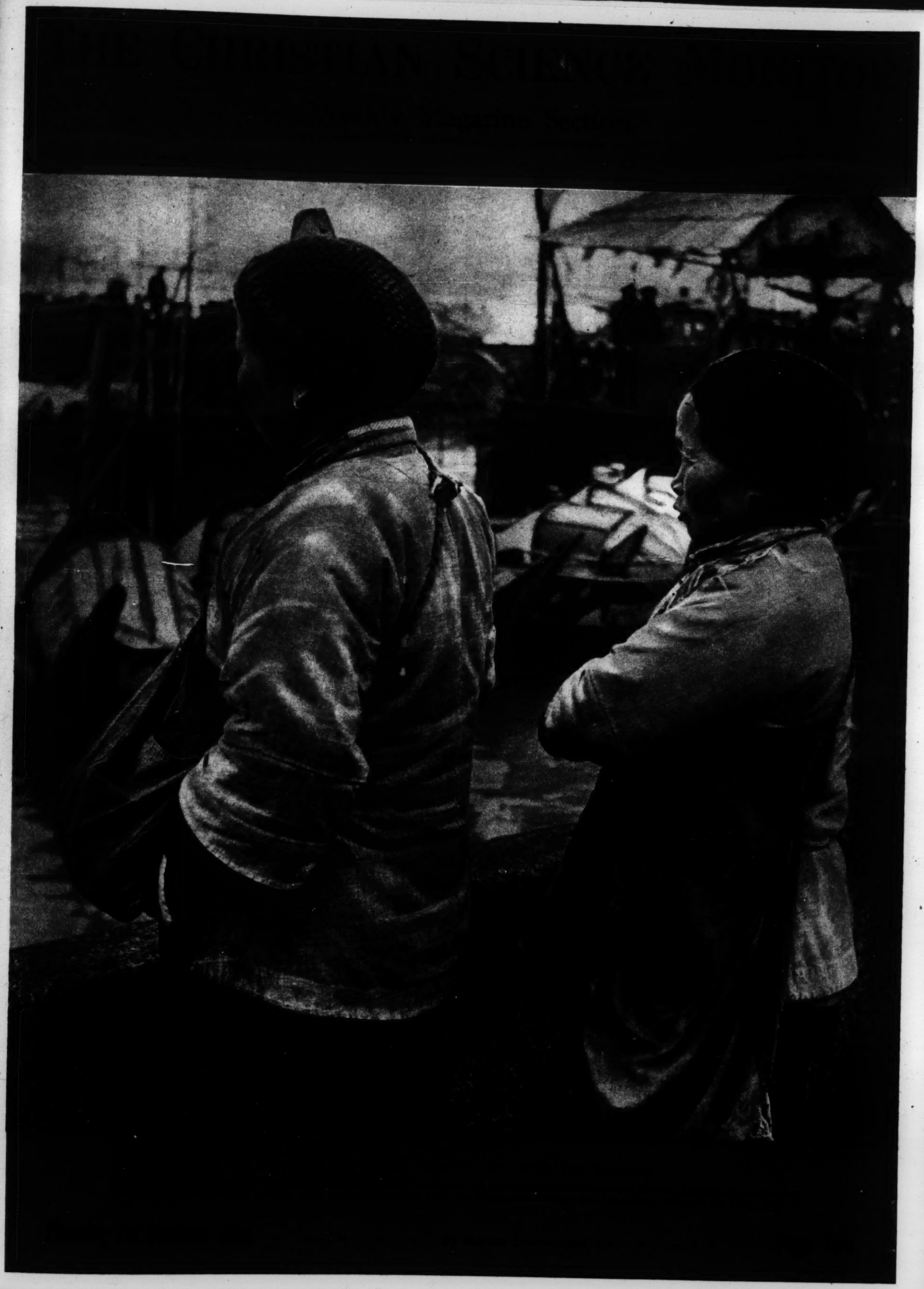
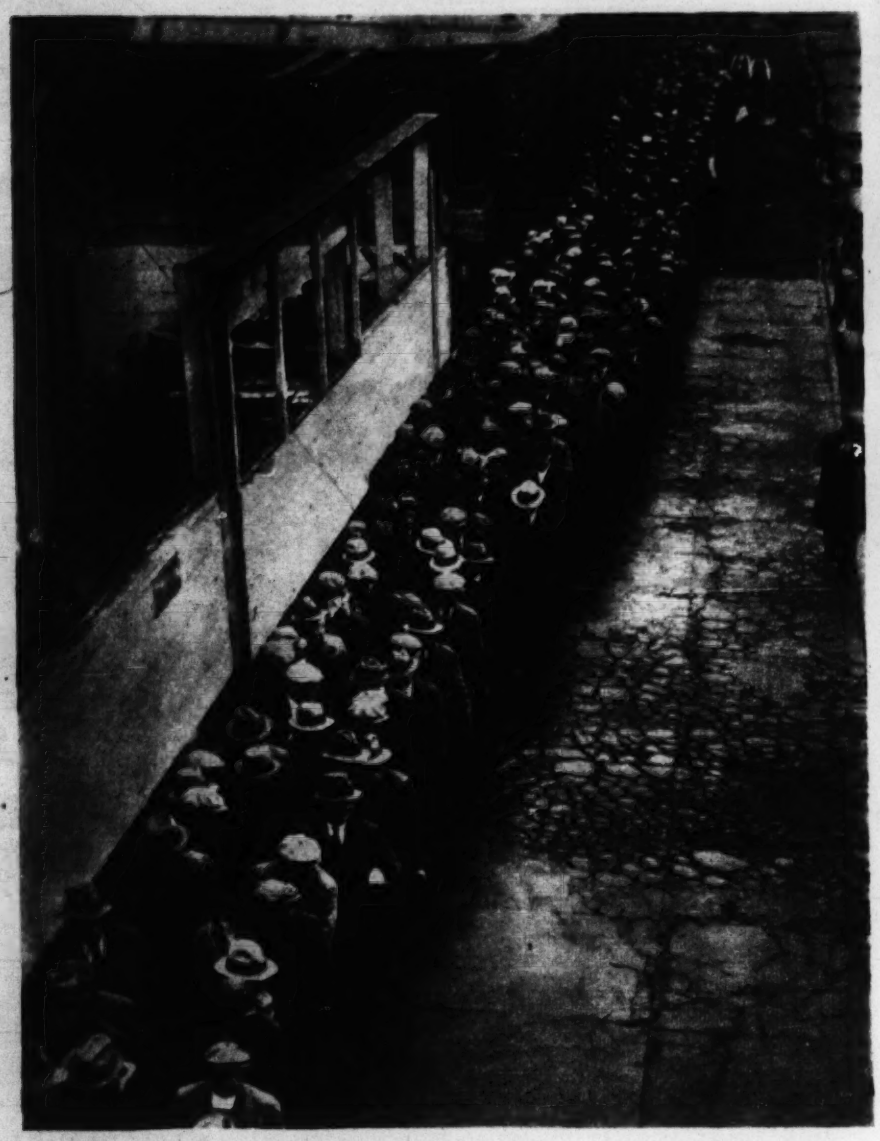
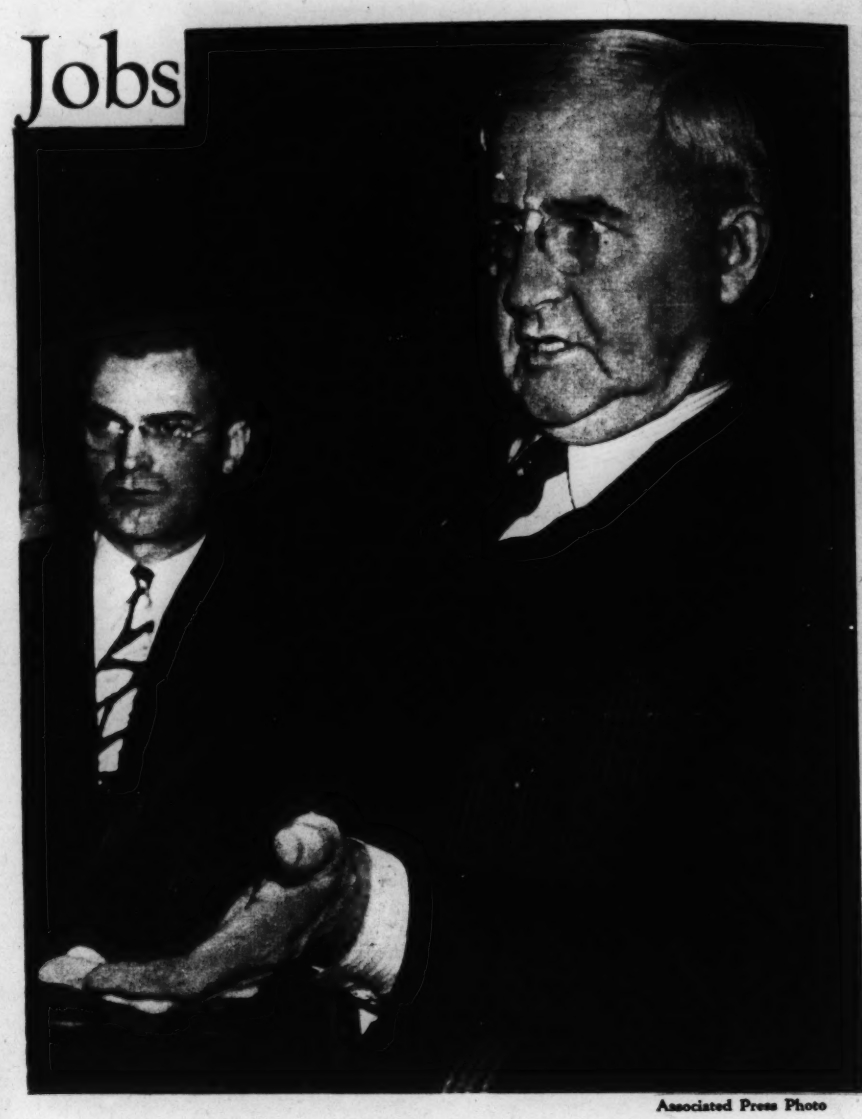


Planning for Postwar Jobs

By Roscoe Drummond





Associated Press Photo

"THE COUNTRY TELLS WASHINGTON WHAT SHOULD BE DONE"
Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones Testifies Before the Senate Defense Investigating Committee. Left: What the Planners Hope to Avoid

HAVE YOU DONE your postwar planning today?

No, don't turn around; I don't mean the man back of you, or the man who shares your car in the morning, or your neighbor or your competitior. I mean you.

Postwar planning is not something only for the other fellow; it isn't something for tomorrow; and it isn't something just for Government theorists to talk about. It isn't really future planning; it is present doing, and unless you and I begin doing it, 10,000,000 Yanks will be coming back and asking "What now?"—and there'll be no answer.

Fortunately the answer, in part, is being already formulated. For more than twelve months 489 American communities, in co-operation with the United States Department of Commerce, have been engaged in some highly significant, highly valuable, highly prophetic present doing in the interests of postwar planning. Their practical methods, their positive results, their workable manual of postwar "know how" have now been distilled into a national program which the Department expects to have in active operation in 2,000 cities and towns throughout the country this year.

This is not Washington telling the country what should be done. This is the country telling Washington what should be done and then going about doing it.

Washington today—at least an important part of Washington—is looking for the American people to take the leadership in preparing America to return to a prosperous, dynamic peacetime nation, and realizes only too well that anything different would be like trying to start an automobile without a motor. For this reason Jesse Jones, Commerce Department Secretary, offers this message which he hopes every civic leader and every businessman in every community in every state will read:

"Don't be fooled by the word 'postwar.' Private business (which, I would add, means private individuals, you and me and our friends) must be ready to provide productive jobs when the war is won, not at some vague later date. Returning soldiers will want productive jobs, not make-work projects. The responsibility of providing as many jobs as possible must be accepted *now* by private business in every American community."

* * *

Secretary Jones makes this appeal not merely on the basis of hope. He makes it also on the basis of solid achievement already in hand. The 489 communities which have already been doing it for more than a year are showing the way, and out of their experience, their tested ideas and unpretentious leadership, the Department of Commerce is able to give tangible, demonstrable answers to these questions:

When should postwar planning begin?

Why should postwar planning be undertaken now?

How can a few individuals in one small town or one larger city really do anything practical about postwar planning when the problem is so big and the war still to be won?

What can really be accomplished?

When? As interpreted and digested by the businessman's allies in the Department of Commerce, the answer of 489 communities which are doing it is:

The greatest single aid to postwar jobs will undoubtedly be the soundest possible business structure during the war. It is present towns, present business organizations, and present businessmen who will form the base for any sound free enterprise system of the postwar period.

The best way business can plan to be strong next month or next year is to keep next month or next year in mind, but do everything possible to build a sounder, stronger organization now. So it is with postwar planning.

Why? Because, while time and thought spent now cannot entirely solve the readjustment problems of swollen towns and industries, they can greatly speed up the process. You may prevent a temporary slump. You may win added loyalty from your present workers by laying plans now for the future.

Despite boom wartime conditions, business needs as never before to be constantly vigilant to keep expenses in line, to strive for higher productivity at lower costs. These precautions can lessen the severity of postwar readjustments, and help make additional jobs possible after the war.

How? A significant part of the answer—perhaps the most significant of all—is now available because it has been worked out on the anvil of practical experience. It can be done because it is being done by hundreds of communities under the aegis of the Field Service of the Department of Commerce and the Committee for Economic Development, a private, non-profit, non-governmental organization, whose representatives will aid any businessman, any business, any town or city which wants to start in.

The five main steps of present doing in behalf of postwar planning are outlined in the Department's latest manual of "Community Action for Postwar Jobs and Profits." It is premised—don't be startled—upon the Government's unreserved support of the free enterprise system. It looks to the business firms of the average American town to meet the task of assuring jobs to the nation's fighting men and workers at the end of the war. It is not a little theory whipped up in Washington. It is a plan of immediate action which part of the nation has worked out for itself and which Washington earnestly hopes the rest of the nation will adopt at once.

Here are the five things which the businessmen in a thousand communities are doing and which the businessmen in your community and mine need to begin doing as soon as possible:

1—Prepare a work-pile plan—a kind of community shelf of needful postwar private and public works. This is essentially a summary of the new jobs which the corner grocer, the druggist, the lawyer and other businessmen know they will have to offer when the war is over. It covers not only employment opportunities, but repair, remodeling, and so on. This is not a program of postwar plans for any individual company but rather a community summary of community opportunities.

2—Survey the manufacturing opportunities which your community could reasonably expect to attract after the war. While the Chamber of Commerce or other business organizations in your town will want to call on individual manufacturers for guidance in appraising these opportunities, care should be taken to confine this study to the community level, while urging each individual manufacturer to lay his own plans in co-operation with the Committee for Economic Development.

3—The businessmen in communities greatly swollen by a wartime population should, working through the Chamber of Commerce or other business organizations, make an estimate of the size of the problem the community will face at the close of the war, and take definite steps now to meet that problem when it arises.

* * *

4—Consumers, retailers, wholesalers, bankers, manufacturers and businessmen generally should build reserves of both ideas and money for the postwar period. Consumers are urged to curtail present expenditures, to get out of debt, and to save money, particularly through buying war bonds. It is suggested that bankers lay plans now with local businessmen to extend long- and short-term credit for the orderly opening of needed distributing and service outlets, for replenishment of depleted peacetime inventories, for conversion, remodeling and expansion after the war, and for working capital. City governments are requested to make a careful survey of needed municipal improvements.

5—Strengthen present business in your town. It is emphasized that the greatest single handicap to sound planning for postwar jobs and prosperity is the word "postwar." This word has given rise to the misconception that postwar planning is something different, something vague, something exclusively for theorists and economists. It is not. It is something for businessmen to act upon now; and

(Continued on page 13)

Chungking Discards the Past

By Randall Gould

CHUNGKING, revisited for a fourth time during the Sino-Japanese war, is once more changed yet essentially the same. Ever since this remote city of the Upper Yangtze became China's national government capital in 1938 it has displayed the virile characteristic of keeping its original flavor while rising to new responsibilities, mingled with dire trials. Today it is in many ways still a rugged, overgrown Chinese mountain village, yet the changes toward modernity—a modernity achieved despite the utmost handicaps of geographic barriers and Japanese air raids—are striking. It is an inspiration to see how the people of this remarkable place have triumphed over heartbreaking odds and preserved their spirit of "never give up."

My own first visit was in early 1939, shortly after Chungking became the capital in succession to Hankow, which in turn had been the capital for a few months after it became necessary to leave Nanking because of Japanese attacks. Things in those days were primitive indeed. There was nothing in the way of up-to-date hotel accommodations, and I lived with an American-trained Chinese civil engineer. Already it was plain, however, that the newly arrived government was full of energy and enterprise. It intended to stay and to improve the city drastically and rapidly. In the interest of defense of the native and imported population, work was started in blasting hundreds of air raid dugouts from the solid rock peninsula on which Chungking is located, at the juncture of the Chialing river with the Yangtze. At the same time every sort of building—official and private—began to spring up.

A year later, in early 1940, I found a boom city. The government was quite well installed in a variety of buildings, old and new. All sorts of businesses had set up shop, and in a locality not far from the city a large number of industries had taken root in hastily erected structures housing machinery brought from Shanghai and other points with government help. There were two new hotels and also there was a press hostel for the special comfort of foreign correspondents.

* * *

But that summer brought heavy bombings by Japanese planes. When I came again in early 1941, the scene was one of considerable devastation, although it should be noted that the damage of any given "bombing season" in summer has always been rapidly repaired as soon as Chungking's usual winter fogs give their protection against raids. But some of the loss was still conspicuous. For example, where the former Chungking hostel had been a favorite spot for residents and socialites, and many of my friends, there was now only a vacant lot. Replacements were being made, but unhappily that summer brought even more intense raids with great loss of life, and property damage.

Now I have come for a fourth visit, this time flying in from India, instead of Hong Kong. Before I arrived I listened to many a hair-raising story of what a terrible place Chungking had grown to be. Everything I heard of the monetary inflation is true, but virtually nothing else that I heard is true. There are plenty of places worse than Chungking, though no major city of the world today is more nearly cut off from the outside world. Luxuries are lacking, but there are plenty of necessities—at a price—and in some respects the goods to be seen in shops have an astonishing variety. Quality often is not good and workmanship may be crude, yet the stories of the utter lack of certain things, such as fountain pens, shoes and watches prove to be utter nonsense.

Within the past few days I have seen literally hundreds of fountain pens on display, some Orient made and some imported. Not only have I seen shoes but oddly I have seen dozens of rubbersoled shoes such as I could not see in New York City. Where the rubber comes from I don't know—doubtless much of it is worked over and of poor quality—but there it is in several types, including spongy rubber crepe. There are also rubber boots and shoe rubbers. As to watches, I've seen not only every variety of watch but likewise a wide variety of alarm clocks, mostly of Chinese type with a couple of bells at the top, but also a few made in America. The prices are extremely high and the proprietor of one shop wanted the equivalent of three hundred dollars for a secondhand large American alarm clock. Still he did have the clock. Gasoline costs $15 a gallon, and is rationed. There is no OPA to inquire whether you are pleasure driving but instead there are stern plainclothes detectives who check such matters.

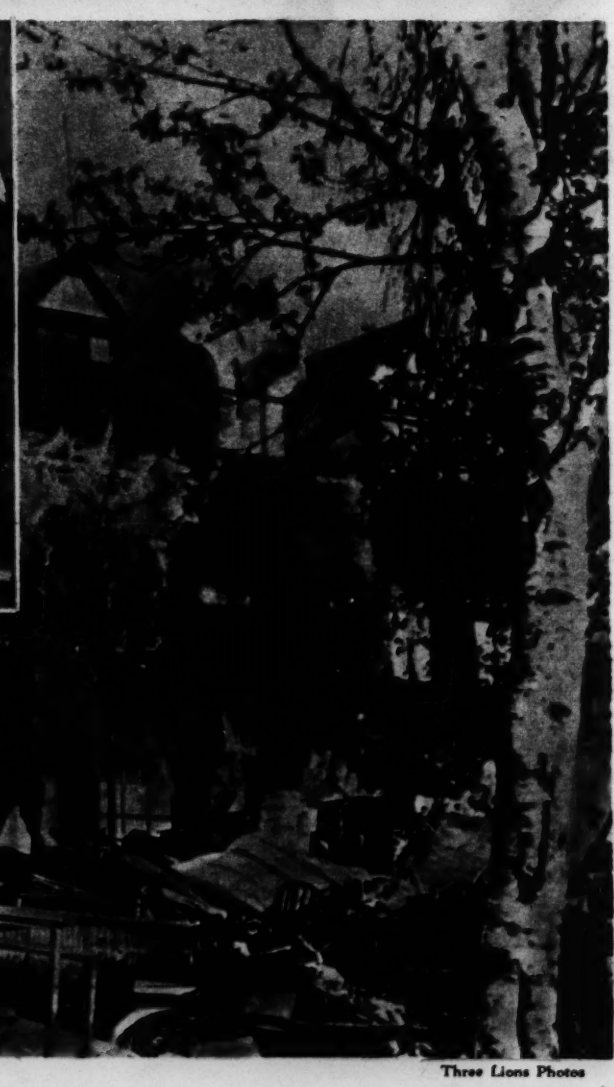
* * *

China is developing some gasoline of her own lately to add to the alcohol and the vegetable-oil gasoline which already supplements the foreign fuel flown in by plane, as virtually every imported product now has to be since Japan's capture of Burma shut the highway which was the last Chinese land connection outside.

One could write a book on the price situation and so much has already been said that I shall not now add greatly to it. I do feel, however, that I should record the discovery of a towel priced at 1,500 Chinese dollars which, at the official rate of exchange, means $75 American. It was a large towel and probably intended to be cut up into many small ones. Anyway, I contented myself with a towel of less imposing dimensions for $8 American. A companion was horrified at being asked the equivalent of $1 American for a single screw hook to go into his wall, and refused to buy—after which he walked three miles without finding another. If one has the money it is really fun to shop along Chungking streets and, as always, the shopkeepers are full of smiles and amusing quips in Chinese and sometimes broken English. Whether one buys or not is a minor point in the game. A new and interesting feature is the tendency to mark goods with price tags, which reduces the tendency to bargain.

Viewing the city more in the large, one cannot but be struck by certain obvious details of improvement. There are more and better paved streets suitable to motor vehicles, and hand carts with discarded automobile tires, also rickshas. Up to around 1927 there was not a single wheeled vehicle in Chungking, and travel along the stone paved lanes and up and down the numerous flights of stone steps was mostly by sedan chair, now disappearing from the picture. Formerly there were only a few buses, so overcrowded that most of us never rode in them. Now, although walking is still the most popular way of getting from point to point, there are both regular buses and express buses.

Living conditions in general cannot be said to be at all bad for some residents (including the journalists of the Press Hostel) have comfortable quarters and good food, though the latter have certain substitutions.



Three Lions Photos

"NEVER GIVE UP" IS THE SPIRIT OF CHINA

Bombs Have Been Showered on Chungking, But the Indomitable Chinese (Left) Begin Construction Anew. Above: Women Operate the Machines in a Cotton Mill Near Chungking, Turning Out Material for China's Armed Forces

"Now What to Do—Regulation 85 Says . . ."

Ho Hum! The Labors of Keeping That Spic-and-Span Appearance!

Spar Shore Patrol

Fun of the Forces

Today the women of America are enlisting in the Coast Guard—to relieve able fighting men from shore tasks for action on every world battlefront. . . . Presented here in a light vein is a cross-section in the work-a-day lives of our American girls serving their country with the U. S. Coast Guard—the SPARS.

"Are You Really That Popular, MacDougal, or Is It the Free Postage?"

"He's Been Saving Them for a Week, Expecting the Spars to Take Over Any Day"

"No! No! Miss Jones—'Aye, Aye, Sir!' Is Sufficient"

Prisoners of War on the Kansas Prairies

By Jessie Ash Arndt

A LIEUTENANT CARTOONIST

Lieut. Eugen Wiedermann Has Fixed Up His Quarters in the Officers' Compound With Drawing Board, Shelves, and Pictures

POLAND, RUSSIA, ITALY, AFRICA, and surrender.—By this long and tedious route most of the Nazi prisoners of war at Camp Concordia, Kansas, have reached their destination.

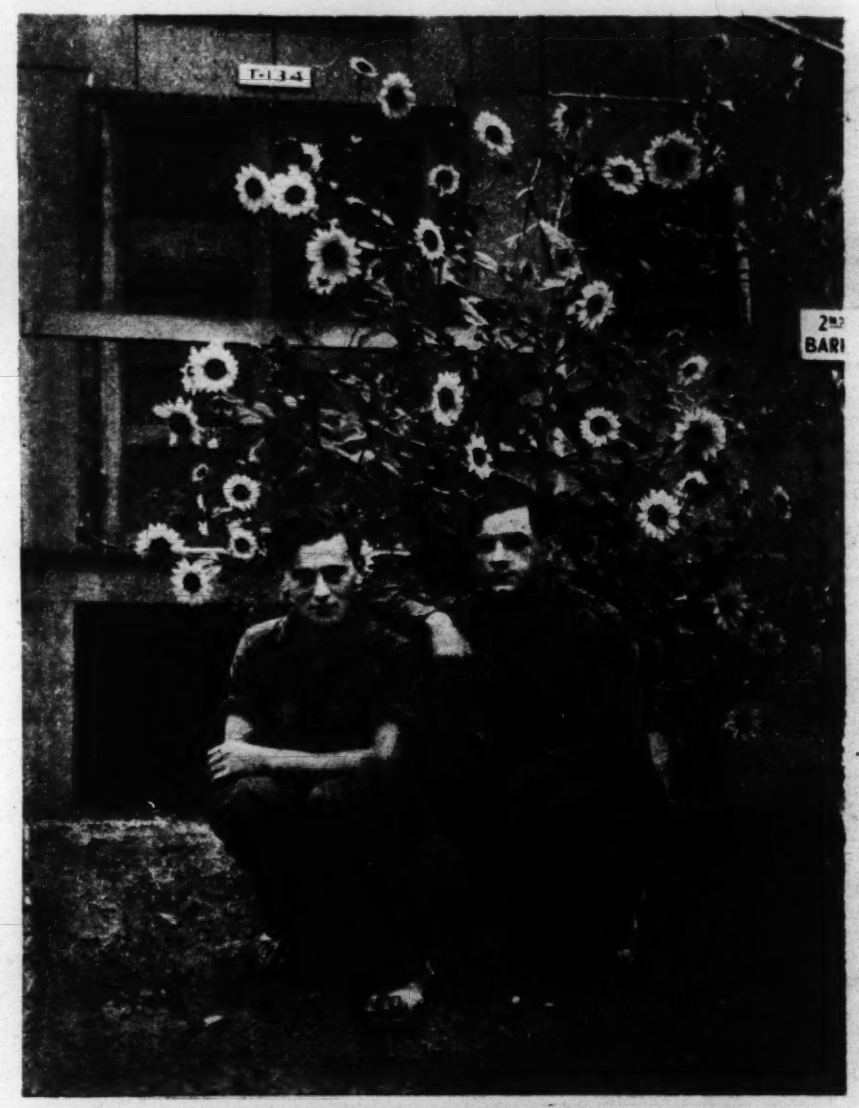
One doesn't ask them whether or not they are glad to be there. One knows that, like American men in Nazi prison camps, they long to be home with their families; but one gets the impression, especially among the enlisted men, that they are not sorry to be in America rather than still at the battlefront.—And one fervently hopes that American prisoners of war in Germany are as comfortably situated.

The camp, a few miles beyond the town of Concordia, is located on a bare stretch of Kansas prairie about two hours' ride from Abilene, the proud home town of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, to whom these Nazi troops surrendered. The barbed-wire stockade—guard towers at frequent intervals equipped with flood lights and double gates, thoroughly guarded—grimly proclaims the site a prisoner-of-war camp. Even the American officers in command are obliged to show special passes every time they go through the gates. The camp having been opened only last July, neither trees nor grass are growing, but an occasional sunflower planted by the prisoners makes a bright spot in front of their barracks.

These wooden barracks are identical with those outside the enclosure which are occupied by the officers and men of the United States Army garrison which guards the camp. Those for the enlisted men house 50 each and those for the officers, 40. The area around them is leveled and kept in good order by the enlisted men, both in their own compounds and in that of the officers where they are assigned to the work. White stones, laid in neat order, form a border for the ground around some of the barracks, indicating the prisoners' effort to make the camp as attractive as possible.

As the car from Post Headquarters drove into the enlisted men's compound, following careful inspection of our passes by the guards at the two main gates and the inner compound gate, groups of men, working about the grounds or looking out of their barracks, observed us with interest. Those whom we passed gave the Nazi army salute to Maj. Roy M. Imbody, public relations officer of the camp, and Capt. Richard D. Harding, commander of the compound, who conducted me through it. Col. A. J. Sterling is the commanding officer of the whole camp. The American officers returned the greeting according to military custom—returned it with the same friendly courtesy with which they would have returned the salute of men of our own Army.

We stopped in front of one of the barracks, where a handsome sunflower bloomed, for a picture by an Army photographer of the flower and a couple of the men living in these quarters. Photographs of prisoners of war are not made against their will. "Zwei men," Captain Harding requested in a mixture of German and English, going to the door of the barracks. Two young soldiers were shoved out of the door by their comrades after a brief consultation within to decide who should pose for the picture.



A SUNFLOWER OF THEIR OWN PLANTING

Two Nazi Prisoners in an Enlisted Men's Compound at Camp Concordia, Kansas, Pose Obligingly for a Visitor

OFFICERS OF THE BARBED-WIRE STOCKADE

Maj. Roy M. Imbody (Left), Public Relations Officer of the Camp, and Capt. Carl I. Dietz (Right), Commander of the Officers' Compound, Leave Post Headquarters, Accompanied by Private Lawrence A. Means

Men across the road halted work to look on while the picture was being taken.

All wore blue denim fatigue clothes or old Army uniforms dyed blue which are issued them and conspicuously marked in several places with orange letters: "P W" (Prisoner of War). Officers wear their own uniforms and when new ones are required must have them made at their own expense. Some of the men had discarded their regular shoes for sandals which they had made for themselves of wood, with canvas straps—comfortable footwear designed to cope with the heat of a Kansas summer.

After a general inspection of the compound, we stopped at the mess hall, where we were greeted with the aroma of peas and beans, steaming away in great cauldrons on the stove, and pork roasts browning in the oven. Carrots were being scraped and sliced into huge pans. The long rows of tables were set in readiness for the hour of the meal.

A genial young sergeant called "Karl" was in charge of the mess and showed us copies of his menus for the week with all the pride of a hotel chef. Only his broken English reminded me with a start that I was not visiting a mess hall in one of our own Army camps. As individuals, these men seemed far removed from the once formidable Afrika Korps to which they had belonged.

The previous night they had had the first entertainment given in the compound, they told me. A German opera singer among them had organized it and the American officers in command of the camp, as well as the Nazi colonel who is camp spokesman, and his staff, had been invited to attend. The American and Nazi officers sat together.

"There was some fine singing," Major Imbody and Captain Harding remarked to me and the men at the same time. They added that Col. Alfred Koester, spokesman for the camp, had made a short talk to the enlisted men, stressing the fact that they had done a good job until they were forced to give up, but that now they must hold the United States officers in high regard, be obedient, and give no trouble. As we left the mess hall, we saw a group of 30 or 40 men coming in from work, singing marching songs as they swung along.

The American officers said that the prisoners had given no trouble at Camp Concordia and that the new ones coming in soon adjusted themselves and their attitude became co-operative rather than hostile. The most recent contingent had not seen a bed for four or five months.

The prisoners have their own organization within the compound, a military leader for every 250 men, four white stripes on his sleeve, like those of a sergeant, designating his rank, and a spokesman for each compound. There are several compounds of 1,000 men each, some for enlisted personnel and one for the officers. Other such camps, situated elsewhere in the interior of the United States, are similarly handled. The Nazi, Italian, and Japanese prisoners are held separately.

At Camp Concordia there are two recreation fields, where fist ball is the chief sport, as there is no equipment for other sports. There is a hospital where German doctors assist the United States officers in the care of patients.

In the officers' compound, classes have been organized in philosophy, natural science, history, French, Spanish, and 18 in English—8 in beginning English, 8 in advanced, and 2 in conversation. All are given by the officers themselves. The use of rooms in several vacant buildings has been given for these classes and the officers take the folding chairs from their barracks for seats. Escorted by Capt. Carl I. Dietz, commander of the compound, and the German executive officer, Maj. Baron von Koskull, we visited a class in session, entering by a door which was partly concealed by a blackboard suspended from the ceiling. The instructor, unaware of our entrance, continued the lesson in a tone of authority until he was interrupted and turned to see our group, including to his great surprise—a woman!

(Continued on page 13)

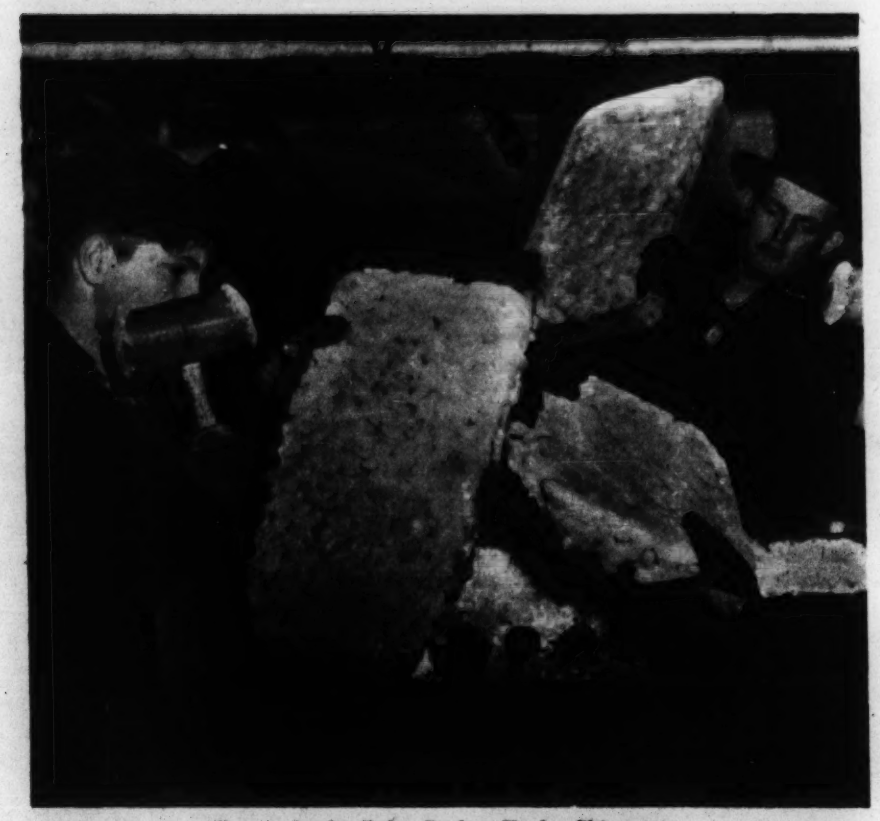
Bureau of Public Relations, War Department

ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES ARE IN DEMAND

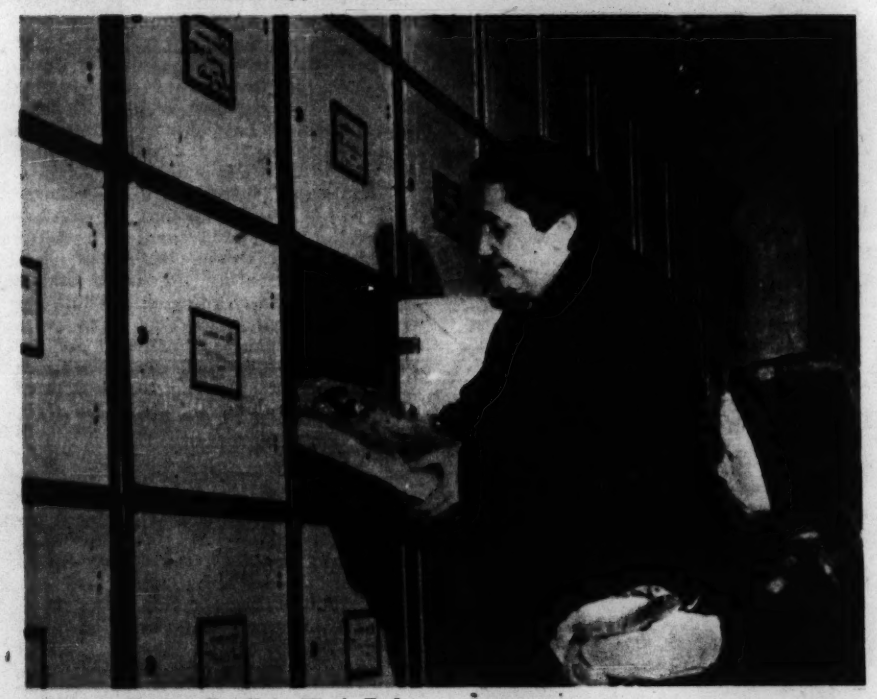
Nazi Prisoners Engage in a Game of Fist Ball on One of the Recreation Fields Within the Stockade

A Freezing Outfit in Every Home?

By Katherine Ames Taylor



Frosen Apples Being Broken Up for Shipment



Woman Taking Family's Week-End Supplies From Food Locker

Wide World

Packing Frozen String Beans Into One-Pound Packages

AFTER THE WAR it will only be a matter of time and materials until "complete with freezing unit" will rate with "all modern conveniences" in describing a home or an apartment. I've just been down in the basement looking over the larder in our walk-in freezer. Now that we're in our second year of freezing, we wouldn't think of being without it; yet I recall how I shuddered when the Experimenter in our family first suggested that we convert the spare room downstairs into a locker.

"If we had a place to keep the stuff, we could grow twice as much food in the garden, and it would be twice as much fun," he said.

Like most husbands, he garners vegetables or fruit the way squirrels gather nuts—always far more than the family can eat. He totes heaping baskets of produce fresh from the garden into the kitchen 20 minutes before mealtime, and asks hungrily, "How'd you like some nice tender string beans and some carrots for dinner?" Next day, after he had gone to work, I would have to toss that good provender out, with a twinge of conscience, because we simply couldn't eat fast enough to keep ahead of the garden and the family orchard.

Now I no longer worry about surpluses. I take the stuff as fast as he can harvest it—and freeze it. In our locker we have green beans, peas, tomatoes, corn, zucchini, peaches, apricots, boysen berries, young berries, figs, all crops we couldn't cope with gastronomically when they ripened with a bang. In the cool room, maintained above freezing temperature, we stored squash, cabbage, apples, citrus fruit, honey, cheese, ham. We don't waste anything that is edible. Last spring a neighbor who operates a large farm came by with a lug box of fresh asparagus. In the pre-freezing days, we would have eaten asparagus like mad twice a day to keep the stuff from spoiling; within an hour and a half I had it packed away in cartons in the quick freezer.

* * *

As for the work involved, freezing food is the simplest method of preserving it. There seems to be something about freezing which appeals even to the male being. It is like barbecuing. Frequently, where he used to dump the produce in the kitchen and depart with a see-what-I-did air, leaving me to worry about the cooking and the canning, he lingers now to rinse and sugar the berries, or peel the tomatoes, pack them in cartons and carry them proudly to the quick freezer. It's wonderful! But nobody ever had caught him canning anything.

When we installed our freezing outfit, we digested all available booklets on the subject. They warned that vegetables must be scalded just so before packing them for freezing, to halt the enzyme action; they prescribed the exact syrup to pour over the fruit—or else! Freezing seemed as much of a chore as canning. As I dutifully scalded asparagus and string beans, then plunged them into cold water to cool before packing them limp and listless into the containers, it occurred to me that this was violating a Number 1 rule taught in the nutrition courses; I was leaching the vitamins out of the vegetables. It didn't add up. Right there we evolved a simplified common-sense technique for freezing. Since then I've prepared the vegetables as I would for immediate cooking; instead of going into the cooker, they go into cartons to be hustled into the quick freezer. Fruits and berries are sprinkled with sugar before we pack them away. By this process it is about 20 minutes from garden or orchard or berry patch to quick freezer.

Though this simple method is highly unorthodox, according to the books, the proof of the freezing is in the eating. The beans, asparagus and peas thus packed tasted much better than those that were scalded. Months later they were quite as palatable as when fresh from the garden. The reason for blanching or steaming is to guard against decay or botulism. Our vegetables come out of the freezing unit and go into the kettle frozen solid, so there isn't a chance of spoilage. As for the fruit, that frozen with only a sprinkling of sugar tasted like fruit fresh from the tree. Fruit doused in syrup never did; it was more like canned fruit.

* * *

By chance we made some interesting discoveries about the effect of freezing on various foods. Once, caught with more freshly squeezed orange juice than we wanted, I parked it in the freezer. A week later I transferred it to the kitchen refrigerator. When the pale yellow cake of ice thawed to juice, it was as sweet as though freshly squeezed. Some of it remained in the refrigerator three days. Instead of turning bitter overnight as the fresh fruit does, this kept well; freezing apparently had retarded the yeasts that ordinarily make juices ferment. Since then we have kept not only orange, lemon, and tomato juices in ice form, but that of almost any fruit that will juice—berries, peaches, apricots. The latter, with honey whirled into them, make a grand sauce for angel cake or ice-cream sundae.

I'm one of those forgetful creatures who is forever running out of bread and milk. That look in the male eye when there is no bread for toast at breakfast doesn't bother me any more. Having once read how the Alaskan sourdoughs buried their bread in the snow and kept it fresh all winter, I buried a loaf in the freezer. When I brought it forth several weeks later, the bread thawed out as light and fresh as when it came out of the oven. It remained in that state in the bread box long after some fresh from the bakery had dried out. Now we cache an emergency supply of bread, cake, and cookies in the freezer against the week end when offspring drop in on furlough with a gang. We're fortified also with frozen milk, butter, and meat.

* * *

Just before he finished work on the locker, the refrigeration man remarked that he was going up to a ranch over the week end to bring back half a beef, half a lamb, and half a pig for his locker. "You aren't going to leave the other halves up there, are you?" we demanded. "Do you want them?" he asked. Did we want them! That was in the good old B. R. days—before rationing. The meat was hung in an ice plant, where, after proper aging, a butcher cut it up and wrapped in separate packages steaks, roasts, briskets, stew meat, and soup bones, charging two cents a pound for the service.

Regardless of rationing, which now makes it priceless, that meat was one of the best buys we ever made. We bought it, government inspected, at wholesale, knew exactly how long it had hung, had it cut as we wanted it. After the war, many households complete with freezing units will buy meat wholesale at country abattoirs and store it for months.

Every so often the chance has come to pick up a turkey, chickens, a nice leg of lamb. If we wait until we want a roast, maybe the local butcher has it, maybe he hasn't. So I buy meat when I can get it and use it when we want it. Once a neighbor brought us an extra salmon he had caught; instead of eating salmon until we grew scales, we froze ours, sliced off steaks as we wanted them. Another neighbor shared his bag of wild ducks. We froze them until the day came when I wanted to splurge with a party. The last time I cooked a turkey for the family, we ate only half of it. Instead of having turkey for a whole week—cold, sautéd, hashed, and in soup—we sawed this one down the middle, froze one half, brought it out a few weeks later when the family was turkey-hungry again. I've done that with roast, hams, chickens, and soups.

* * *

It is just as easy to fill a three-gallon kettle with soup bones or soup meat, and simmer a month's supply of stock as to make one helping of soup in a saucepan. I freeze either the concentrated stock or the finished soup with the vegetables. That done, it is only a 10-minute trick to chip off a few hunks of iced soup, bring it to a boil, and, presto, there's soup for dinner.

Or when I grind beef for hamburgers, I make a few extra patties, wrap them in oil paper and freeze them, ready for the broiler if customers turn up unexpectedly at mealtime, as they do inevitably in families like ours. In these days of no help and no time for flourishes, it is a blessing to have ready-cooked food in the freezer when you roll in a few minutes ahead of your star boarders. So I cook in quantities on the days I am home, store the provender in the freezer, bring it out as we need it.

It is a poor week when I fail to turn up some new use for the freezer. Once I needed shaved ice for chilling melons; in the zero room I held a pan under the coils and scraped off snow. Again I wanted to chill more jellied consommes than I could crowd into the refrigerator, so I put them on a tray and chilled them half an hour in the zero room. Since then I've done that with salads and cold desserts. Almost always when we've had roasting ears fresh out of the corn patch there have been several left over, which I used to throw away. But not any more! I slice the cooked kernels off the cob, into cartons, and freeze them. When somebody says something about corn fritters or

(Continued on page 12)

Junior Museums—By Demand

By Katharine M. Gault

ADVENTURE BEGINS
A Visitor at the Newark Junior Museum Is Interviewed for Membership

" . . . and Mollie wore a golden crown on her golden curls, and reigned happily as a queen for many years. . . ."

SIXTY-ODD PAIRS of hands applauded loudly enough to echo beyond the doors of the auditorium through the Museum galleries of China and Ancient and Modern Greece. Outside, tardy sunshine broke into dazzling patterns on trees and grass where the hills of Central Park rolled invitation to games and adventure. But the six-to-fifteens who had listened to the Saturday morning story in the Metropolitan Museum of Art had found adventure in all the countries of the world on dark Saturday mornings through a long winter. It would take more than the golden spell of summer to break the spell of centuries! Rather, when the first English Fairy Tale ended, the audience demanded another—and was not disappointed.

That is the keynote of the Metropolitan's Junior Museum work-demand by the audience, and constant effort not to disappoint its most enthusiastic audience by the Museum. With treasure of kings to meet the demand, it is like giving Aladdin's Lamp, rolled into the Magic Carpet, to each child who voices the passwords, "What and why."

For years the Metropolitan Museum cooperated with school authorities of New York, both public and private, in lending its resources to point up art and history classes for school groups. But the children came in classes accompanied by teachers. True, the mystery of the Pyramids, the splendor of Grecian sculpture, the beauty of ancient Roman gardens, all became realtities to thousands of children because of those school trips. And always a few children found their way back, usually with parents. But after Pearl Harbor, when the Board of Education banned group trips for children during school hours, the Metropolitan discovered that it had not so much taught school classes, as individual children; even better, that so many facts, capsule-like, had not been dispensed, but that many children had experienced something of the life of other peoples, as well as in other centuries. For when public school groups could no longer come to the museum, children came—after school, on Saturday, on Sunday. Sometimes eight or ten neighborhood boys together; sometimes two or three children from one family; scores came alone. They darted all over the museum from the Egyptian Galleries to the Paintings, from Medieval Art to the American Wing. Like all children, they wanted to do things as well as to see them.

Although new to the Metropolitan Museum, Junior Museums are not new to the New York area. Indeed, the first Junior Museum in this country was the Brooklyn Children's Museum, founded in 1899. Amusingly enough, the original purpose of that museum, despite its title, was to aid teachers—by means of papier mache models and anatomical charts—to teach botany, biology, and physiology more realistically. But the museum was situated in Brower Park, and where there is a park children spring up as thick as dandelions. And children read. To them, "Children's Museum" meant a museum for children. Being as curious in 1899 as they are in 1943, in they swarmed.

Young Children Painting at the Children's Festival of Modern Art, in the Young People's Gallery, the Museum of Modern Art

Although teachers are not forgotten—the usual museum aids are available to them—gallery exhibits are intended to stimulate the individual child's interests and independent activity, more than to serve as teaching aids. Those exhibits, relating to natural history and natural science, and to social studies, are the kind children love, dramatic, colorful, each telling the story.

One entire gallery dramatizes through miniature dioramas the story of world history, while another tells the story of the United States. But, best of all, according to the children, is that beneath each exhibition case lies enchantment. When a young visitor ponders a diorama of China, from the drawer beneath she may take out a life-size, Chinese-red, satin Mandarin coat, embroidered in gold and blue, to try on! Or, if a young man's fancy has led him to contemplate life in the South Sea Islands, there in the drawer is a tapa cloth made from mulberry bark; sea shells not washed up from Long Island Sound; and a Gauguin print, bringing straight to the heart of Brooklyn the color, depth, and intensity of the tropics. And beneath the kangaroo and bush spelling Australia, there waits, ready to hand, a boomerang.

The 2,000 to 3,000 Saturday visitors have varied activities to choose from—a Drama Club, Explorers' Club, Indian Club, Reptile Club. There is a well-equipped mineral workshop, where studies of salt, copper, and iron, or rose quartz, chrysolite and beryl transport workers beyond new horizons as well as into new elements. A carpenter shop and a printing press are well used. Then, when the Saturday afternoon clock points toward 5, boys and girls descend upon the loan collections, where anything, even a Spanish dancer belonging to a practically international collection of dolls, may be borrowed and taken home for a week.

In a recent issue of Drums, the magazine written and produced by the Junior Museum members over in the Newark Museum, an editorial reads in part:

"For a long time museums have helped people to learn and yet rest. It is easier to learn by seeing the article than by words describing it. You all know this. That is why the museum is so important today."

A museum could ask no more eloquent voice—or more definite assurance that it has succeeded in its purpose.

Children Examine a Scroll Depicting China and Its People at the Junior Section of the Metropolitan Museum

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Brooklyn's Children's Museum, the Newark Museum, and Michael Caputo

Young Craft Club Member Sets Type in the Brooklyn Museum

In this museum, too, clubs are varied—Nature Experiment Club, Outdoor Club (specializing in field trips), 'Round-the-World Club, Junior Science Club, and a whole scale of Art Clubs. Exhibitions, ranging from the New Geography and Global War to Period Miniature Rooms, inspired by the famous Thorne Miniature Rooms and built by the junior members themselves in one of the Art Clubs, change frequently, and children are encouraged to use all parts of the museum, not only the Junior building.

In the Nature Workshop they learn the scientific method of research, whether they plant bulbs to discover the difference between lilies and onions, or identify stars. In the Arts Workshop studio, Junior Clubs hold meetings to work in all media including crayon, water color, oils and clay. Repeatedly, the staff emphasizes that the primary purpose of the work is not to develop latent talent or stimulate genius, but to teach children the use of museums—how to enjoy and make practical what they learn.

The climax of the year's activities is the annual spring pageant. A unique method to bring the various clubs into a single focal point is that the pageant must be based on some exhibition or series of exhibitions held in the museum during the year. The Juniors themselves

(Continued on page 15)

ENORMOUS DASH: On
Three Lovely Coq Fea
From the Back for a Ne
Fanny &

TODAY'S SLEEK NEW LOOK: Head-Hugging Bonnet of Rich Black Velvet With Band of Aquamarine and a Great Black Rose for Aplomb

NEW FALL SILHOUETTE: Lilly Dache's Templet Is of Black Felt, the Crescent-Shaped Sides Heavily Paved With Sequins in Shades of Mauve to Deep Purple

FOR THE YOUNG AN

HOUS DASH: On a Wee Scotch Cap Lovely Coq Feathers Sweep Down he Back for a New Look. Original by Fanny & Hilda

FROM SAKS FIFTH AVENUE: American Beauty Felt Has a Nipped-in Brim, Set Off With Jade Green Grosgrain Ribbon, Worn Dipped in Front and Rising High in Back

"DOWN IN BACK": For the Smart Low Back, Jeanne Rousseau Fashions a Cap of Black Velvet, Highlighted With a Changeable Jewel

HE YOUNG AND DARING: Lilly Dache Designed This Dashing Sport Hat of Green Velour With Bonnet Brim and
Draped Crown Pierced With Matching Green Quills

Among the New Books

Lord Keyes on Amphibious Warfare and Combined Operations

Amphibious Warfare and Combined Operations, by Lord Keyes. New York: Macmillan. $1.50.

IN VIEW of the importance that transporting forces to and landing them in enemy-held territory has assumed during the present war, this book appears at an opportune time.

In selecting Lord Keyes to deliver the Lees Knowles Lecture for 1943 at Cambridge, the University authorities secured a distinguished British naval officer who, through personal participation for some 40 years in operations which form the subject matter of his lectures, is well qualified to discuss amphibious operations.

These lectures, now made available to the public, begin with a description of one of the first combined operations of modern times when the British, under command of General Wolfe, took Quebec in 1759, and continue with similar operations in China during the Boxer uprising in 1900, the Dardanelles campaign, various operations in 1918, and the more important of the Commando raids up to and including the disastrous landing at Dieppe.

Probably due to the character of his audience and to time limitations, the lecturer restricted himself to British operations, although there is a wealth of material available covering combined operations undertaken by other powers, especially those conducted by Japan in 1942.

* * *

The point is made that the paramount essentials of conducting successful combined operations are surprise landings and either a unified command or such complete co-operation of unit commanders that the same result is attained.

In the review of the Quebec campaign, it is disclosed that a unified command did not exist, but splendid co-operation prevailed. In this operation, the benefit of strategical surprise was lost and the British fritted away almost three months before buckling down to business. Success was attained through tactical surprise based on aggressive raids and deceptive movements.

The story of the relief of the Legations in Peking, now Peiping, is a vivid account of combined operations at its worst, wherein unit command existed in name only, and the bickerings, jealousies, and distrust of the temporary allies delayed fulfillment of the mission for weeks. Throughout this campaign, Lord Keyes, then a young officer, showed the same initiative which he exhibited in later years at Zeebrugge.

Detailed histories of the Dardanelles fiasco are avaliable to those who are interested in that campaign, but Lord Keyes's brief account is an excellent expose of the sorry mistakes which turned a brilliant conception into a tragic defeat. It is shown that vacillation in high places and interferences from London were responsible for the failure to force the passage of the Dardanelles, and that had success crowned the effort, the World War very probably would have terminated in 1915 instead of dragging along until the end of 1918.

The chapter covering combined operations on the Belgian coast in 1918 could have been expanded to fill the entire book had Lord Keyes so desired, as he was in command of the Dover Patrol at that time. It was he who conceived and personally commanded the epic raid on Zeebrugge. The salient features of this operation are covered in detail.

In prefacing the chapter on combined operations during the present war, Lord Keyes scathingly criticizes the politicians whose disregard of the lessons driven home by the weakness of British leadership in the first World War prior to Mr. Lloyd George's assuming control permitted a similar state of affairs to exist before the outbreak of the war in 1939, and to continue until May, 1940, when Winston Churchill became Prime Minister.

* * *

A few pages packed with pertinent information suffice to expose the ineptness with which the British effort to eject the Nazis from the slender hold they initially held on Norway was directed, and how easily this goal could have been attained had a decisive blow been struck.

Occasion is taken to remonstrate vigorously against the evils of divided command, and to emphasize the need of a Naval Air Service that is part and parcel of the Navy.

The remainder of the book gives details of various Commando raids, and accounts of opportunities missed by vacillation and indecision in high places.

This book reveals that the British, after having learned anew the lessons taught during the first World War, have at last come to realize the value of unified command, and have their fighting services working in close co-operation not only among themselves, but with other Allied Forces.

F. L. O.

The World of Poetry

CONVENIENT for those who wish to sample contemporary verse without the effort of searching and selecting, "The Book of New Poems, 1943," edited by Oscar Williams (New York: Howell, Soskin, $2.75), consists of contributions made during the past year to American and British periodicals, poems from recently published books, and manuscripts hitherto unpublished.

Most of the selections in this volume are of the cerebral type and seem to be floating in a kind of intellectual vacuum. The effort to be independent of any past seems to us about as reasonable as it would be for a twig, severed from a tree and blown miles from its parent branch, to try to produce foliage and fruit. The life-giving force is absent.

The kind of education which promotes complete disregard of the long heritage of English literature and over-emphasizes the accumulation of scientific facts is inimical to poetry. It is, we suspect, the cause of much of the clever and quite colorless discussion which is dominant in a good deal of the newer verse.

This collection, of course, is only one individual's choice. That lines with the genuine stuff of poetry in them do appear in this age is not to be denied. It is not to be expected in bulk. Every era has had its output of much that has since passed into oblivion.

Among a few names in the book which command respect we find that of Robert Frost, and while the two selections from his writings are by no means Mr. Frost at his best, they do contain here and there those pungent remarks which are characteristic. Quite inadvertently he comments on some of his companions in the volume when he says:

> They've tried to grasp with too much social fact
> Too large a situation . . .

Comparing the present with other times he remarks:

> There's always something to be sorry for,
> A sordid peace or an outrageous war.

And the mellow nature of the true poet inspires the concluding line:

> I had a lover's quarrel with the world.

His two poems in the book stand out as deep-rooted and sure among much that is shallow and ephemeral. Others whose contributions are of superior quality are Robinson Jeffers, Archibald MacLeish, Frederic Prokosch, Karl Shapiro, Stephen Spender, and Yvor Winters.

Mr. Williams himself contributes a group of poems. We are, we confess, a trifle slow to respond to the selections written by e. e. cummings, with such passages as:

> . . . A world of made is not a world
> of born—pity poor flesh and trees, poor
> stars and stones, but never this fine
> specimen of hypermagical ultraomnipotence. . . .

though we derive a certain amount of satisfaction from number six of his "Eight Poems" which reads:

> mr u will not be missed
> who as an anthologist
> sold the many on the few
> not excluding mr u

Kenneth Fearing's "Afternoon of a Pawnbroker and Other Poems" (New York, Harcourt, Brace. $2) is witty verse commentary. The sarcasm is gentle. In "The Joys of Being a Businessman" he describes the laborious routine of a café proprietor from his entrance in the morning, when he remarks on the weather, glances at the cash register, hangs up his coat, asks, "Joe been here yet?" till he departs shortly afterwards, "austerely, but forgivingly . . ."

We like him best in such pieces as "Thirteen O'Clock," an appeal, presumably to mediums, to "stop haunting the dead." Our favorite passage is:

> If they catch you, it is said, they make
> you rap, rap, rap on a table all night,
> And blow through a trumpet and float
> around the room in long white veils,
> While they ask you, and ask you: Can
> you hear us, Uncle Ted?
> Are you happy, Uncle Ted? Should we
> buy or should we sell? Should we
> marry, Uncle Ted?
> What became of Uncle Ned, Uncle
> Ted, and is he happy, and ask him
> if he knows what became of Uncle
> Fred?

PEARL STRACHAN

The Book Window

Duet With Nicky, by Alice Berezowsky (Lippincott, $2.75), narrates in familiar, anecdotal manner the experiences of a musical couple, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolai Berezowsky, and recounts particularly his struggles and triumphs in exploring the international concert field. Most of the book is devoted to telling how an orchestral performer works to get along in his calling and how a composer strives to make his mark; while some of it is concerned with noting mere social goings-on in big communities where the arts are practiced.

Barnaby, by Crockett Johnson (New York: Holt, $2). A collection of the picture strips about Barnaby and Mr. O'Malley which have appeared in PM.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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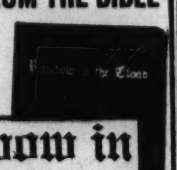
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Late-Victorian Liberals

Free Minds. John Morley and His Friends, by Frances W. Knickerbocker. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $3.

IN HIS LATER YEARS Lord Morley, looking back upon his young manhood, described the period as one "of hearts uplifted and brains made active with sober and manly reason for the common good." He and the intimate friends and fellow workers and writers who made up his circle were intellectual heirs of the "Enlightenment" of the eighteenth century, bridging over the solution of continuity caused by the romantic reaction and renewing the spirit of skeptical and free inquiry characteristic of the age of Hume, Gibbon, and Voltaire.

Among Morley's associates, and closest to him in outlook and sympathies, were Leslie Stephen and Frederick Harrison. The congeniality between Morley and Stephen was well-nigh perfect, and it is significant that both men devoted much of their energy to the interpretation of the movement of mind in the eighteenth century.

* * *

The understanding between Morley and Harrison was not quite so complete, because Harrison had embraced Comtism with the enthusiasm characteristic of all his activities, and Morley, though not without sympathy with certain aspects of Comte's "Religion of Humanity," found himself quite unable to accept certain of its tenets and practices. Typical of the harmony and tolerance of these "free minds," however, was the ability of the two men (and of Stephen also) to agree to disagree with the utmost candor and with no ill feeling on either side.

Morley is, as the title of this book indicates, the central figure in Mrs. Knickbocker's critical study; but she devotes almost as much space to Stephen and Harrison, and George Meredith appears as a fourth figure of equal importance and significance though somewhat to one side of the social, political, and philosophical interests and activities of the other three friends. Behind the entire group loom up the majestic personalities of John Stuart Mill and Auguste Comte.

* * *

The focus of attention shifts from one to another of these friends, but Mrs. Knickerbocker manages to carry on the three or four streams of narrative and comment without confusion. The clarity is due not only to her gifts of organization and orderly synthesis but also to the fact that whether she is dealing with Morley, Stephen, Harrison, or Meredith, the central theme remains the same. That theme is the course of liberal intellectual inquiry in every sphere of human activity, whether the subject at issue is social and political reform or the re-examination of religious and ethical concepts or the fresh appraisal of the values of life.

A conspicuous place in the story is occupied by the Fortnightly Review, of which Morley was editor during the years when, with a remarkable staff of contributors, that periodical was a power in the land. Mrs. Knickerbocker also offers an intelligent and appreciative critical estimate of the long series of influential books produced by the three leading characters in her story (she has little to say about Meredith's novels).

Looking back as we now do upon the glad, confident morning (as they thought it) when these zealous, generous-hearted, open-minded, late-Victorian liberals were in their prime, we sense the pathos of their hopefulness. We have come to feel that, in Mr. Spender's phrase, we must move "forward from liberalism." But the work and the example of these path-finders and trail-blazers remain.

S. C. C.

Good Neighbors in Pre-War North Africa

I Know Tunisia, by Dahris Martin and Beatrice Cuming. New York: Ives Washburn. $3.

STRANGE AS IT SEEMS, time was when people travelled to North Africa for trivial reasons unconnected with war. Back in those days of peace, for example, two American girls went there merely to escape the chilling breath of the mistral that made November on the French Riviera wet and unglamorous.

The two girls, Dahris Martin and Beatrice Cuming, writer and painter respectively, belonged to the tribe of American expatriates that flocked to Europe on a shoestring in search of the artistry they failed to find in their native surroundings. They made their way to Kairouan, sacred to the Moslems as birthplace of the Prophet's barber and repository for two hairs from his beard. There, under the Tunisian sun, they discovered a fascinating world and made friends with its strange inhabitants.

So strong were the ties thus formed by Miss Martin—the more adaptable of the two—that for several successive winters she returned to Kairouan and became the intimate of Moslem households, under the guidance and sponsorship of Kalipha ben Kassim, an Arab vade mecum who spoke French fluently and had a philosophic turn of mind.

In "I Know Tunisia" Miss Martin, despite intervening years and events, has recaptured the color and atmosphere of her experience with almost tactile intensity. A descriptive style that is charming, witty and discerning endows even the most unimportant incidents with interest.

Such fare is a welcome relief from the flood of print that treats of people solely in their relation to violence, and not many of the books dealing with more recent events in North Africa even betray the least awareness that the native Arabs are people. Miss Martin reaffirms those deeper human values, interests and relationships that not even block busters can obliterate. Above all it shows that kindness and friendliness can bring understanding between Westerners and peoples of alien background and religion.

Sandburg on the Home Front

Home Front Memo, by Carl Sandburg. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.

THIS IS LARGELY a collection of material originally published or given elsewhere—in newspaper columns, speeches, scripts for broadcasts, poems and articles for magazines. Its essentially journalistic, timely cast is therefore to be expected. That it has qualities lifting it into a class more lasting than the daily newspaper or weekly magazine is due to the deep soundings often made by its poet-philosopher. Certainly it is shot through with more light than Sandburg's own description of it would indicate—"Portrait of a Man in a Fog."

It might be described as current comment written for posterity. The result is curiously interesting. Short articles, none much more than two pages long and for the most part dated like entries of a diary, highlight the viewpoints and happenings of the days since early in 1941. To read these "once-a-week pieces for the papers" and other comments recalls many events, some historic, some ephemeral, all reflecting the changing public temper.

The actual subjects are but the panorama of passing affairs—zoot suits, America First meetings, Madame Chiang's visit, the surprising stand of the Russian armies, the Jefferson memorial, Scandinavians meeting in Minneapolis, Election Day. Yet the deep human compassion, the homely interest in people, the passionate sincerity held in a leash of quietness, yes, and the twinkle of gray eyes and the half-smile of that big, kindly mouth are all here to give special quality to even the slightest of subjects.

Here, too, are Sandburg's characteristic ways of seeming to listen to his own phrases, of sending up trial balloons of statement, of capturing significant thoughts in rhythmic, homespun line. Cracker-barrel talk around a pot-bellied stove in the general store, it might be—but talk to send one on his homeward way a-thinking.

Five titles lead off the book in a section called "The Unfathomed Lincoln." One, on Lincoln's religion, introduces data hitherto sensed but little known. Several recent poems, some "legends" and folklore make up another section. Reprinted at the end of the volume is a portion of the distinguished "Road to Victory" procession of photographs by Steichen, with text by Sandburg, which after a showing at the Museum of Modern Art went on tour. Not only is it good to have at least this much of the exhibit in a form one can keep, but also the preface or inside history of the show, added here by Mr. Sandburg, is amusing and interesting.

M. J. T.

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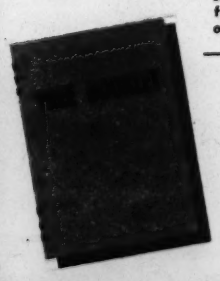

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. . A Freezing Outfit in Every Home?

(Continued from Page 6)

waffles, out they come and into the batter they go.

About the only complete flop we've made of freezing was with eggs. The shells cracked, which was not serious, as the whites and yolks were frozen. But the yolks refused to unfreeze! When we tried frying them, they sat in the pan like apricots. They refused to scramble, even under the impetus of an eggbeater. Though they tasted all right, they looked very odd, and nobody wants to eat an egg that looks queer! Another time a basket of fresh apricots was placed in the freezing compartment by mistake. Of course they were as hard as billiard balls. Reluctant to throw them out, I tried stewing a few. They were as delicious as any stewed fruit freshly picked from the tree—if eaten at once. When they stood exposed to the air, they turned brown, just as fresh sliced peaches or apricots do. Later I found that keeping them covered with a sugar and syrup solution retained the color. So if you are suddenly swamped with more fruit than you can process, you can freeze it as is—and save it.

As does everybody else who starts home freezing, we bought a lot of fancy containers like Mr. Birdseye's. Most of them—cellophane bags, for example—are still in the closet unused. The best containers for home freezing, we discovered, were the paraffined cardboard quart milk containers. For most vegetables and sliced fruits, we slit one side to make a flap, insert oiled paper, and drop the produce in. For berries, we cut off the top inch of the container, slit one corner of this top so it will slide over the rest of the container to make a tight cover. These square milk cartons stack on the shelves in the zero room with the least loss of space.

Our complete freezing outfit is in three units. The quick freezer is a small cabinet resembling those behind soda fountains. In its three frosty holes, covered with heavy insulated lids, the temperature can be reduced to 10 below zero. This quick freezer is kept zero cold by a small built-in compressor not unlike those in large electric refrigerators. Some of our neighbors have five, eight, or ten-hole cabinets, which they use for storage as well as quick freezing. But after we freeze our meats, vegetables, or fruits, we transfer them to the zero room, in the built-in locker. This consists of two medium-sized closets, constructed with thick walls filled with an insulation wool made from redwood bark. The heavy doors are similarly insulated.

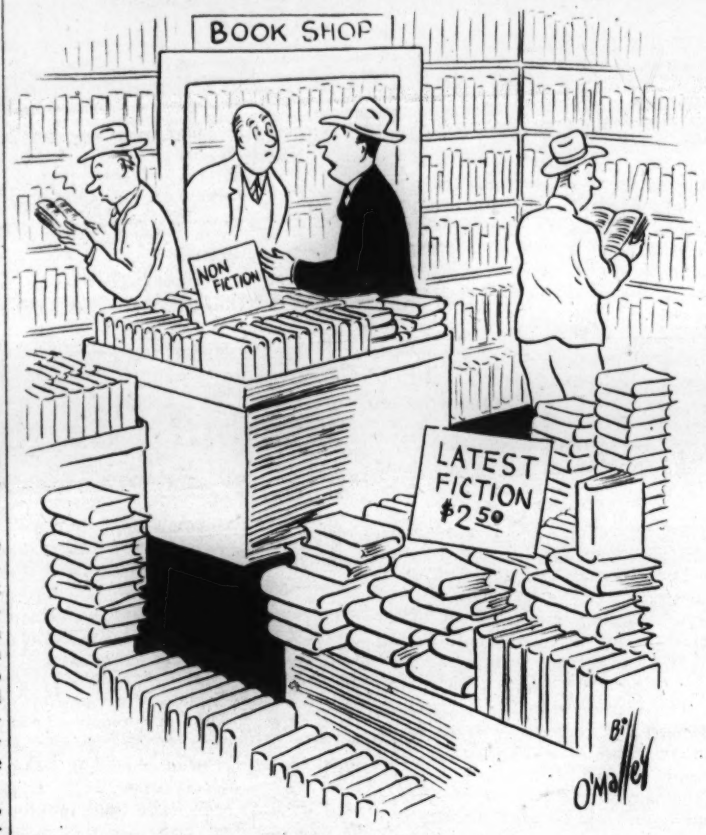
The first closet is a cool room, in which the temperature is maintained at 40 degrees by an electric fan blowing through a cooler. In it we store cheese, ham, honey, fresh fruits and vegetables, anything to be kept cool but not frozen. From the cool room, a heavy door opens into the second closet—the zero room, which is like an ice cave. The coils, which serve as shelves, are coated thickly with frost; icicles and frozen snow from the ceiling and from the pipes that feed the coils. Everything in the zero room is frozen solid, and it is so cold that you bundle up and don mittens before taking stock of the larder by way of deciding what to eat for dinner. The North Pole atmosphere is created by a larger compressor in the garage 20 feet away. Automatically it starts whirring whenever the temperature rises above that for which the thermostat in the zero room is set. By some strange wizardry, understood by the refrigerator man, the compressor's heat becomes cold by the time it reaches the coils of the zero room.

Seeing the compressor running, people invariably ask if the freezing outfit isn't costly to operate. The electricity it uses is negligible. The original installations was expensive—$1,600 for the entire works, including the building of the insulated walk-in boxes. But our refrigerator man had to improvise, because materials already were becoming scarce. After the war, he says, war plants will be turning out prefabricated freezing units at half that price, perhaps a third. A complete three-stage freezing outfit will be no more expensive than a new automobile and will cost less to run. In fact, it will save money, while the car consumes it. Another stock question is, what happens if the electricity goes off in a storm? We've already been through that emergency. Nothing happened. The zero room is so icy that it takes several days to thaw out. Long before that, the compressor is humming again.

Like everybody else in the business, our refrigeration man sees a glowing future for home freezing. He expects to see freezing outfits of some kind in most modern homes. There will be compact units for apartments, medium-sized units for the town house, large ones for those who live in the country. He says the servicing of these freezers will be on the same basis as automobiles with a once-a-month check-over. Installing and maintaining them will mean profitable work for many men, and fabricating the materials will employ as many more people. When he sells a family an outfit, he sells them a new mode of living. Quick freezing adds immeasurably to the joy of raising one's vegetables, fruits, and berries. It will enhance the value of small places in the country. It will create a larger demand for many agricultural products, and tend to stabilize prices.

The installation of freezers will change many housewives' buying habits, just as they have already changed mine. For months I haven't had to sit down on Saturday morning and figure out weekend menus. He says we will buy supplies from wayside stands in the country and from markets, to last for weeks and perhaps months. It isn't hard to catch his enthusiasm, because anyone who has had a home-freezer outfit would never think of keeping house again without it.

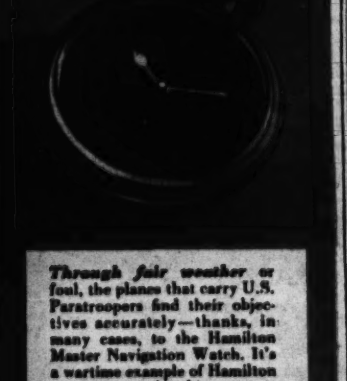
There have been a lot of nostalgic books written in recent years about the good old days when the family was bursting with plenty; bins of apples and potatoes, kegs of sauerkraut and salt pork, jars of eggs, fruit and vegetables, jellies, smoked hams and bacon hanging from the rafters, turnips and rutabagas buried in the cold ground. After the war, we're going back to that kind of hospitable living—right in town. We won't have the bins and barrels of our grandfathers, but we'll have something better—a freezing outfit in every home.



"Have You a Phone Book?"

PARATROOPERS!

THEY GET THERE-BY Hamilton TIME



Through fair weather or foul, the planes that carry U.S. Paratroopers find their objectives accurately—thanks, in many cases, to the Hamilton Master Navigation Watch. It's a wartime example of Hamilton precision watchmaking.

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For those who are particular about their correspondence.

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Dulled and dingy hair needn't cause despair. One shampoo with soapless Admiracion makes a thrilling difference. It floats away dirt . . . loose dandruff . . . soap film. Lets *natural* loveliness of hair shine through. TWO TYPES—"no lather" in red carton or "foamy" in green carton. At your Beauty Shop ask for an Admiracion Shampoo.

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Everybody is home more today — using fine furniture and decorated rooms. Now, surely, you should have that basement rumpus room — for the gang every evening — for the children every bad-weather day — a small-windowed room that's easily heated while you lower the upstairs thermostat — a property improvement. All you need is some old furniture — perhaps some paint or wallboard — and a warm, dry floor. You can have the perfect floor in a few days.

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Fulton's PLANTABBS

. . Planning For Postwar Jobs

(Continued from Page 2)

rendering your present business stronger, more efficient, more prepared to the transition that is to come is the first step to making that transition with the least shock.

These are only the high lights of the Commerce Department's manual of "Jobs and Profits," or how communities can act now for postwar betterment. It offers a detailed program of action from the appointment of business organization committees to undertake the essential surveys to translating these findings from studies into results. It is not complicated despite the several different lines of investigation which are suggested.

* * *

Communities are cautioned not to attempt everything at one time, but to select lines of activity which promise the best results and give them special attention.

If a community is not attracting the volume of trade it should from the farmers of the surrounding area, it should try to learn the reason, and also to help the farmer in his manpower and transportation problems. The best way is to invite farmers to attend discussion meetings or to interview farmers and farm wives within reach. This has been done by numerous communities with mutually beneficial results.

Another question is, what outside manufacturing industries would be desirable for the community after the war and how could they best be attracted. The appointment of a committee of business leaders is suggested in order to catalogue the major postwar products which will be made in near-by industrial centers, and to analyze what its community has to offer in the way of plant facilities, skilled labor, raw materials, and so on, to attract peacetime contracts from near-by industries, and to promote the expansion of existing industries and resources.

* * *

"Communities," it is pointed out, "and their surrounding farm areas are probably more frequently held together by religious, social and recreational attractions than by plain business transactions."

All of this, in the view of the Commerce Department, is a fight to stimulate and strengthen private enterprise through community; and action, not surveys, must be the end product of the whole campaign.

It is urged that organized business, working through its chambers of commerce, service clubs or other organizations, initiate this program and take responsibility for seeing that more jobs and profits result from this search for opportunities. To that end, it urges that they should:

1. Consider the reports and survey findings of the committees.
2. Analyze the opportunities and problems disclosed.
3. Determine which of these offer sound objectives for further action.
4. Select the people and methods necessary to achieve these objectives.
5. Arouse the enthusiasm of workers and labor leaders.

It is also the practical recommendation of the Commerce Department that the business organizations in your community:

"Ask the committee chairmen who have made these studies to speak at the next meeting of your organization and tell what they uncovered.

"Ask the farm organizations and the various business groups in your town to invite speakers to discuss this program. Ask the newspaper editor to run a series of articles on what these opportunities mean to every person in the area.

"—And Now a Brief Transcribed Commercial"

"Ask teachers in every class in the grade school and high school to hold essay and public-speaking contests on such subjects as: 'Most-needed improvements in our town; Jobs and profits are the lifeblood of our town; Opportunities in (*Name of town*) for our fighting men when victory has been won.'

"Get the newspaper editor, mayor, city council, Grange leaders, labor leaders, business heads, and others to help publicize this work. Tell the nearest Department of Commerce field office what you are doing so that they can help spread the news. Your experience will help guide the action of businessmen in other cities."

In a word, have you done your postwar planning today?

. . Prisoners of War

(Continued from Page 5)

The 150 men in the class laughed heartily at his surprise.

Similar classes will soon be conducted with the co-operation of American officers in the enlisted men's compounds. A program for these is now being worked out.

Enlisted men are being used for work on farms in Kansas wherever possible as well as for the maintenance work done at the camp. When they work outside, as most of them are eager to do, it is necessary that a guard be assigned to every four men and there have not been enough guards immediately available to allow the employment of any great number of prisoners. An effort is being made to rotate the list of those who go out for work so as to equalize the earnings of the men.

Nothing is paid them in cash, but they receive credit for what they earn and will be reimbursed by a settlement between their government and the United States at the time they are demobilized after the war. Every enlisted man who is a prisoner, under the provisions of the Geneva convention, receives an allowance of $3 a month for the purchase of necessities, as well as an allowance of soap, tooth brushes, and so forth. In addition he is credited with 80 cents a day for outside work. Officers receive from $20 to $40 a month in accordance with their rank. They, as well as the enlisted men, are paid in coupons which they may spend at their canteen. The canteen profits are spent by the commanding officer for the general welfare of the prisoners within the compound. Two or three men are kept busy all day every day, pasting the coupons on sheets of paper so they can be easily computed. An enlisted man may spend only $13 a month, $10 of whatever he earns and the $3 allotment. The rest is credited to his account. Officers' expenditures are not thus restricted. Officers may not be required to work, but if they request in writing that they may be employed they are assigned to some skilled work.

In the officers' compound a large bulletin board has been erected outside the canteen and a weekly "newspaper" is posted there, including skillfully hand-printed news of the camp and colored cartoons and illustrations, all put together with thumb-tack make-up. Among both the officers and the men there are several artists who had gained note in Germany before the war. One young cartoonist, Lieut. Eugen Wiedermann, has been given space for a small studio, where he works at will. At Captain Dietz's request, he showed me a series of menus for every day since he has been in camp, with a colored cartoon depicting some event in the compound beneath each list of food. After the war, he hopes to publish them as a book. He and the officer who shares a room with him have fixed their quarters with a built-in seat in the corner, up to which they have pulled their table, making room for such an arrangement by putting their cots one under the other. A few paintings and sketches on the walls and an army blanket hung in the doorway suggest a homelike atmosphere despite the simple surroundings.

One does not talk to the men of their country or of ours. One says nothing about the war. It has been left outside of the barbed-wire stockade. Within the stockade the Germans and the American officers over them are individuals with respect for each other and appreciation for constructive effort and for skillful craftsmanship. Some of the Germans have relatives in America. One has a father living not many hours' trip from the camp. And these, or others acceptable to the internees, may visit the prisoners. So there may be some reunions of families and perhaps the paving of the way for a new understanding, as American citizens and their German sons, brothers, or nephews meet inside the barbed wire in the very heart of America.

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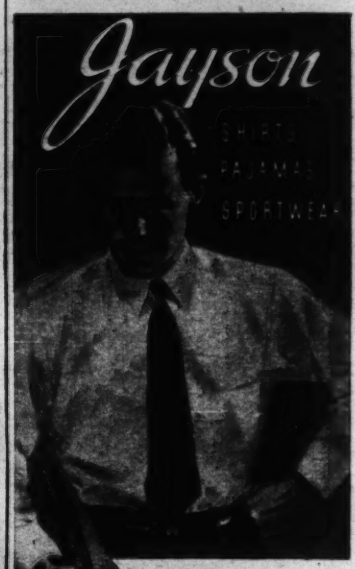


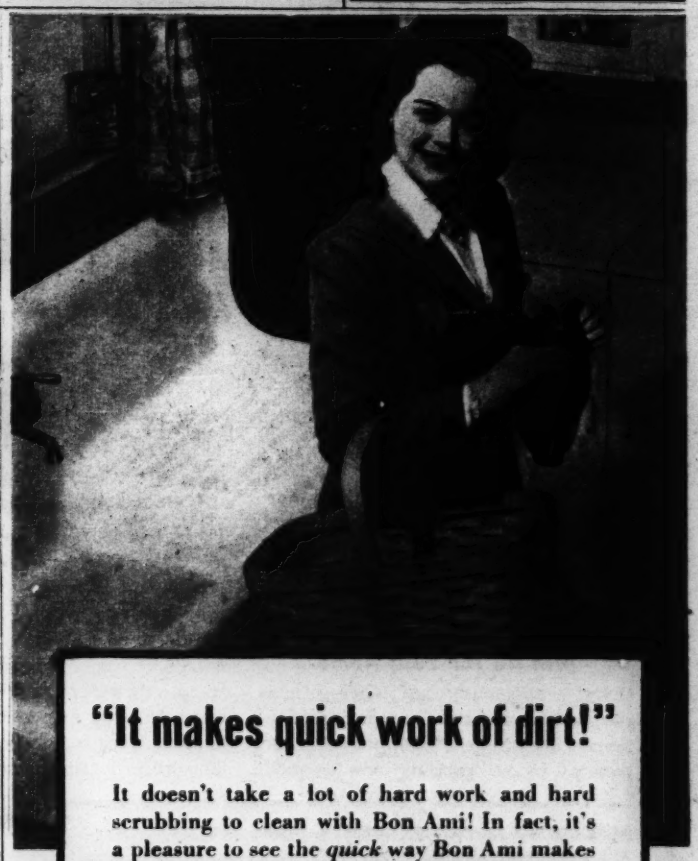
some PEQUOTS for home folks

but war needs are enormous

Of course you're conserving these days. Buying less, taking care of what you have. *Remember that your Pequots too are precious.* Pequot Mills are busy, busier than ever before in history, running night and day. But much of this vast output is for war needs—special war fabrics, as well as Pequot Sheets for our armed forces. Some civilian Pequots can still be made. And now, more than ever, you'll appreciate their stamina and service.

PEQUOT SHEETS PILLOWCASES

PEQUOT MILLS · SALEM, MASS.



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polishes as it cleans

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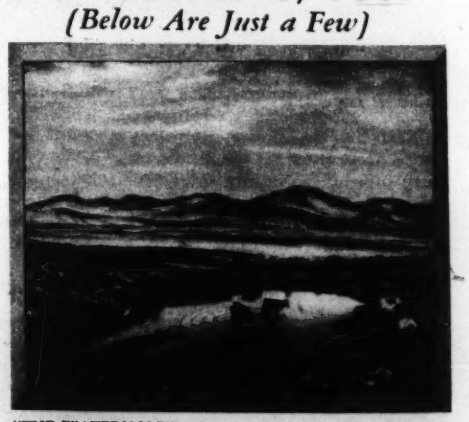
Thomas Benton	Leon Kroll
Lucile Blanch	Luigi Lucioni
Robert Brackman	Georges Schreiber
Nicolai Cikovsky	Millard Sheets
John Costigan	Raphael Soyer
Adolf Dehn	Maurice Sterne
Ernest Fiene	John Whorf
Peter Hurd	Grant Wood

YOUR CHOICE OF A WONDERFUL VARIETY OF SUBJECTS, TOO!

(Below Are Just a Few)



"THE WATERHOLE" — *by Peter Hurd*

"MISSISSIPPI MOON" — *by Georges Schreiber*

"SUNLIT PATTERNS" — *by Luigi Lucioni*

IF YOU COULD take a loaf of bread, bury it in a freezer, thaw it out several weeks later, and find it as fresh as the day it came out of the oven, you would no doubt conclude you had something. Well, the feat is being performed today, in a home-freezing larder which has been installed in the home of KATHERINE AMES TAYLOR. Her experiences with this freezing outfit are related on another page. They may be duplicated by thousands of others once the war is over, for priorities have put a check on the manufacture of such facilities at this time. The original cost was high, $1,600 (war time), but the end of the conflict is likely to see a sharp drop in price. Indeed, Miss Taylor sees these outfits as the coming thing in the modern home.

* * *

RANDALL GOULD, who writes on Chungking revisited, in an article which he wirelessed straight from China's much-bombed capital, is a story in himself. He belongs to the modern school of correspondents—although now entering the ranks of the veterans of the newspaper world—who see the job through, come fire or steel. For several years he served this paper as its Chief Far Eastern Correspondent, and traveled widely through the Orient in the interests of its foreign service. He was editor in Shanghai of the Evening Post and Mercury, an American language paper, with a Chinese edition. It spoke the language of the West, and the Japanese did not like it. When the Japanese occupied Shanghai they tried to stifle or stop it, but Gould held on, and before Pearl Harbor he had to practically barricade his offices to keep the Japanese out. Until he was forced to abandon his task he continued to print the news, regardless of obstacles. Then he came back to New York, started up the Post and Mercury there, and awaited the day when he could return to China. He stuck to one resolve—the Mercury must go on. He is now in Chungking, getting ready to start the Mercury up again.

* * *

When Gould came back to the United States, I was invited to a lunch, at which he told of some of his experiences and discoursed at length on Tokyo's policies. Among the minor things he said was that the Japanese were selling condensed milk to buy munitions, although they produced only a fraction of their own milk needs. And then he added: "You can't argue with a cow," implying that a cow will produce so much milk and no more. At a later gathering I quoted Mr. Gould, only to be corrected by a Vermont agricultural expert. He said you could argue with a cow, and he was prepared to step up the production of milk immeasurably if he could only get the grain to do it with. Washington please note.

* * *

There is something academic about the term "postwar planning." It sounds remote, vague, and is even held by some to be outside the vocabulary of the day, which is summed up in the words: "Get on with the war, and let the future take care of itself." Yet there is a substantial case for postwar planning, if chaos is to be avoided when hostilities cease.

* * *

It is revealing to find, as ROSCOE DRUMMOND points out in his illuminating article on the subject, that 489 American communities have been busy during the past year on postwar planning. They have done much spade work. The results will come to light before long, and they should be of a solid, practical character. They will do something, it is fervently hoped, to obviate the haphazard conditions which followed the last war, and which left jobless in their wake thousands of the nation's fighting men.

* * *

Little is known about the Nazi prisoners of war camps in this country, and therefore there will be a good deal of interest in the article which JESSIE ASH ARNDT, Woman's Page Editor of this paper, has written after a visit to Camp Concordia, in Kansas, her native state. W. W. C.

. . Junior Museums—By Demand

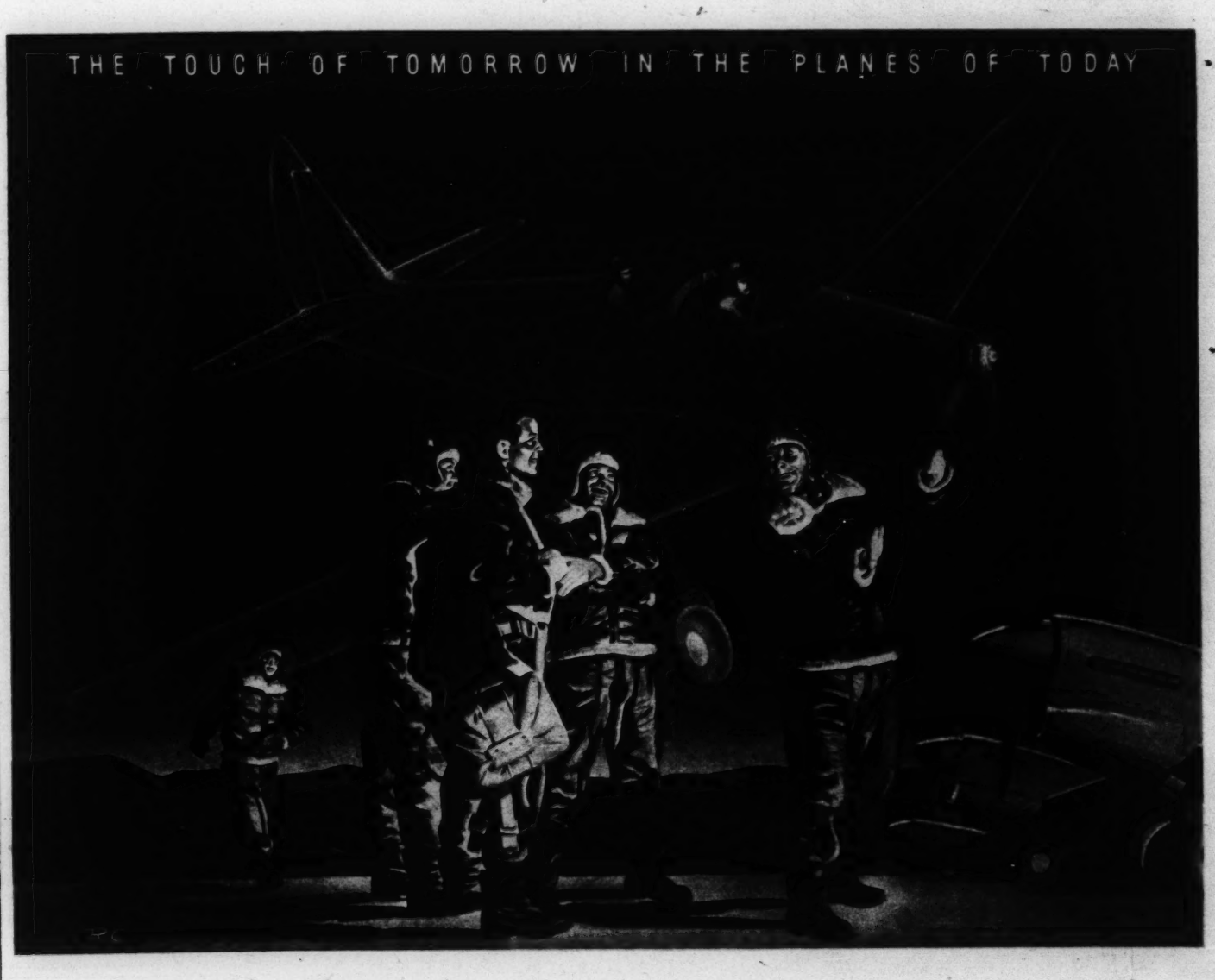
(Continued from Page 7)

write, direct, and act the pageant, make the sets, scenery, and costumes, with a wary eye toward economy and conservation of materials.

For the three-to-twelves, the museum holds an annual festival, in a specially constructed gallery with the most modern equipment, where young New Yorkers paint, fit together jig-saw puzzles cut from color reproductions of modern paintings, construct abstract compositions from odd-shaped pieces of varicolored wood and cardboard, or use hammer, saw, and nails to build constructions of varied materials. And the very young are entertained by toys of modern design—wooden fish that swim on land, ducks that quack and waddle, bears that skate and bulls that gallop.

The Museum of Modern Art has been especially interested, also, in discovering the effects of the war upon the creative work of children, one of the exhibitions during the past winter being "Children's Painting and the War." The work of high school students from representative states, as well as that of British children whose work was loaned for the show, indicate a realistic awareness of the war and its problems. This is especially evident in "Evacuation," by a British girl, and in "Battle," by a Chinese-American boy.

The Junior Museum at the Metropolitan has discovered, however, that in spite of their realistic awareness of the war, and while they recognize the enemy as evil to be eliminated, children do not identify that enemy with the boy of Japanese-American parentage, or with the girl whose mother and father speak Italian or German. This is particularly significant since recent Junior exhibitions have been on the peoples of the United Nations. But, week after week, these New York children, from Park Avenue homes, from boys' clubs, from Chinatown, plan exhibits and serve together in their museum library, or as ushers for movies, story hours, and gallery trips. They attend gallery talks on the museum's collections to learn the difference between Sheraton and Duncan Phyfe, and how Monet laid on blues and yellows, side by side, so that one's eye blends the green one sees.



Reunion on the Field of Battle

These are Fairchild alumni—fighting men from Norway, Canada, the U. S. A.

Though they come from different parts of the world, these skillful warriors of the United Nations Air Forces have much in common.

Typical of thousands of fliers on every fighting front, each was given an intensive course in a Fairchild Primary Trainer as one important step on the road to winning his wings. Their meeting upon some distant airfield is virtually a reunion of "old grads" of the same Alma Mater.

It is easy to understand why the Air Forces choose Fairchilds for primary training.

There is the element of added safety. For example: quick take-offs and steep climbs can be performed by novices in a Fairchild Trainer without danger of stalling, which caused so many fatalities in the last war. The trainee, behind a 175 or a 200 horsepower Ranger engine, just "pours on the coal" and he's quickly in the air with a lot of runway to spare.

And when it comes to acrobatics, which give a trainee an intimate feel of the controls and teach him instinctive flying, a Fairchild is the answer to an instructor's prayer. No need to crush the student's confidence by telling him not to dive at 200 miles an hour. Just teach him all the tricks in the bag, with the full knowledge that safety has been built into every inch of every Fairchild Trainer.

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"No; I learned it in 6 WEEKS!"

HER employer laughed aloud. *"Six weeks!* You're joking, Miss Baker. No one could learn shorthand in six weeks. You have been with us about a month and you are by far the most competent secretary I ever had. Surely you don't expect me to believe that you gained your present speed and accuracy in only six weeks! Why—a great many of our stenographers have studied shorthand for ten months or a year or more and still they make a great many errors."

"That isn't their fault, Mr. Chapman. Old-fashioned shorthand requires months of hard study and practice, and even when it is mastered it is difficult to read. But Speedwriting is very easy. I——"

"Speedwriting? What's that?"

For answer the girl handed her employer her notebook.

"Why, this is remarkable, Miss Baker. It's in simple A. B. C.'s!"

"Yes, surely. That's how I learned it so quickly. *Any one can learn Speedwriting.* There are only a few easy rules. There are no hooks or curves; every 'character' you use is a letter you already know—one that your hand needs no special training to make."

"Well, that's the most remarkable thing I ever heard of. I could use that myself at board meetings and a dozen other places. You can write it rapidly, too!"

"One boy I know who studied Speedwriting *in his own home,* took dictation at the rate of 106 words a minute after only 15 hours of study."

"Miss Baker, where can I get some literature on Speedwriting? I really believe I'll take it up myself!"

What Monitor Readers Say About Speedwriting

I have been delighted with the Speedwriting books. They are clear, logical, easy to use, and very practical. I formerly studied an older shorthand system, and as I have gone over the Speedwriting Course, I have been very thankful that educators have had the wisdom to provide this new way, which has so many advantages. The uncertainty of the symbol system has been replaced with the ordinary alphabet, so familiar that it is a joy to study Speedwriting.—Laura Keevil, Philadelphia, Pa.

Four points regarding Speedwriting have impressed me and they make me realize that it is the most practical shorthand. They are:—the facility with which it can be learned; the ease of its transcription; the length of time that it can be retained in one's memory; and the fact that from the beginning one can put it into use because of your method of teaching first the one hundred words of highest frequency. Indeed, I am very glad that I saw your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor.—Ruth H. Casler, Los Angeles, California.

I have found the course in Speedwriting all that you claimed it to be. It is like the multiplication table, once learned you never forget it. By using the letters of the alphabet no time is lost in learning new and strange symbols. Dictation that has been taken in Speedwriting can be read back with ease at any time. — Genevieve Whatley, Wichita Falls, Texas.

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